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CHINESE SOLDIERS JOIN BANDIT ARMY; TRIBUTE DEMANDED

Camped Outside Hankow, New Force Sets \$150,000 and Ammunition as Departure Price

Authorities Refuse to Comply and Guard Detachments Are Sent by Train From Peking

HANKOW, China, May 15 (By The Associated Press)—About 1000 soldiers and former bandits from Honan, incorporated into an army, are camped seven miles from Hankow, demanding tribute of \$150,000 and a quantity of ammunition as the price of their departure. The authorities thus far have refused to comply.

Trains between Peking and Hankow are carrying guard detachments of 40 soldiers each, as well as machine guns.

SHANGHAI, May 15 (By The Associated Press)—Unless the foreign diplomatic representatives in China guarantee by tonight that the Chinese Government will carry out all the terms fixed by the Chinese bandits in the Shantung hills, the foreigners held captive will all be killed, the Rev. William Leners, a priest, who conferred with the bandit chieftain on Sunday, reported to the American Consul at Lincheng today.

Father Leners described the chieftain, called Wang, as a young man, clean, well-dressed, wearing eye glasses. The priest persuaded Wang to extend for one day the limit of his ultimatum, which had been fixed at two days from Sunday. Wang told him that the pledges of Chinese officials meant nothing to the bandits, and hence the word of the foreign diplomats must be given.

Commander Wang drafted his terms—which did not demand money but required that the bandits be restored to the status of regular soldiers with a pledge that they would suffer no reprisals—and Father Leners arriving in Lincheng, after innumerable hardships, presented Wang's letter to the American Consul today.

The priest said the leader of the outlaws, "quiet-toned, cordial, friendly, grim," made this comment on the possible failure of the Chinese Government and the foreign ministers to do his bidding:

"Do not deceive yourself, or believe me soft. What I threaten I will carry out exactly as I promise. You are a missionary and you know that what I say is true."

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 14—Americans are still held as prisoners by the Chinese bandits, so far as information received by the State Department goes. The department has received the time of this writing was so garbed that nothing could be made of it by officials.

The State Department having entrusted the management of the entire matter to its representatives in China, can take no further steps at present. It is believed that Jacob Gould Schurman, the American Minister to Peking, is doing all that can be done to obtain the release of American prisoners. The Chinese legation here has received no definite information regarding the Americans held by the bandits but asserts that reports are favorable to an early release. This has been said consistently for a week and the State Department is still awaiting confirmation of the reliability of such reports in the form of an official notification that the prisoners have been freed.

Just what effect the bandit outrage may have upon the deliberations of the extraterritoriality commission, which is to meet in Peking on Nov. 1 is not entirely clear and will not be until the incident has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It was pointed out, however, by department officials that the commission does not meet for nearly six months, and that the commission will deal with the problem as it exists at the time they make their investigation.

The right of Americans to be tried in their own courts in China is based on a treaty concluded with the Chinese Government on Oct. 8, 1905. This right was insisted upon by the administration of justice as practiced under Chinese law did not comport with western ideas, and Americans located in China were not satisfied with the justice accorded. Japan concluded an extraterritoriality treaty with China, under the same date, and Great Britain concluded its treaty with China on Sept. 5 of the previous year.

SUGAR MEN PROPOSE PROTEST MEETING

NEW YORK, May 15 (By The Associated Press)—Plans for a mass meeting to protest against the continued attacks on the sugar trade by Government officials were understood to have been discussed at a secret meeting held this morning on the floor of the New York Coffee & Sugar exchange. It was reported that the meeting would be held tomorrow in the Wall Street district.

Barring of newspapermen and even messenger boys from the floor caused a flurry of excitement in the trade. William Hayward, United States attorney, who is conducting the Government's case against the sugar exchange, today refused to comment on the secret meeting and refused to say whether further subpoenas had been issued for members of the exchange. Asked whether he thought the meeting had been called because of any new action taken at his office, he replied: "That may be, but I can't say anything about a matter before the grand jury."

Bandits Defy Peking



Quickly following the Suichow train raid and the seizure of a steamship near Swatow, an army of soldiers and former bandits has encamped near Hankow, from which point it refuses to move until its demands are met by the authorities.

PEACE ADVANCED AT ROME CONGRESS

Question Forces Itself Into Discussions Despite Action of Delegates Against It
By MARJORIE SHULER
By Special Cable

ROME, May 15—In spite of the fact that action on peace is barred, peace is being forced into the discussions at the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. An official commission has been formed from the United States delegation to investigate European conditions so as to form the basis of an international program for the National League of Women Voters. The commission, which is headed by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, includes Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. James G. Paige, Mrs. James Morrison, and Mrs. Ann Webster.

National feeling is expressing itself in the use of native languages. Italian visitors protested yesterday because Margherita Ancona spoke in French and English. The German delegates are using their own language exclusively.

Dr. Gertrude Baumer, member of the Reichstag and Government delegate from Germany, said that the children's department in the Ministry of Interior occupies the space of a former ministry of war, a symbol she hoped for the world.

Madame Avra Theodoropoulos, the Government delegate from Greece, referring to conditions in Asia Minor, declared that peace was the great need and relief work.

Last evening's meeting, which was addressed by the Government delegates, followed a sharp contest for the adoption of a program for workers. Advocates of protective legislation for women had a decided victory. Part of the Holland and most of the Scandinavian delegates stood for the abrogation of all protective legislation for women. England was split on the question of support for the entire United States delegation for protective legislation approved by women workers.

The applause was led by Madame Casartelli Cabrin, leader of the Italian women workers and official delegate to the convention from the International Federation of Working Women.

300 BOYS TO VISIT DEVASTATED REGION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 15—About 300 boys, at the invitation of the Association of France et de Grande Bretagne, will leave on Saturday for a short visit to towns and villages in the devastated area which have been adopted by various English towns to which the boys belong.

The French Government will officially welcome them at Boulogne, and is giving its cordial support to the scheme. A similar visit of girls will take place during the summer holidays.

ALL-RUSSIAN CHURCH COUNCIL EXTOLLED BY BISHOP BLAKE

Activities of the Council Praised—Sympathetic With New Groups—Board Withdrew Delegates

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 15—Bishop Blake of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America interviewed in Moscow, on May 3, told The Christian Science Monitor representative that he was one of three representatives the Methodist Episcopal Church had delegated to attend the All-Russian Church Council and observe its deliberations. He expressed himself as sympathetic with the new groups in the Russian Church, which, in his opinion, are aiming at the quickening and democratization of the spiritual life of the Russian people.

Bishop Blake consented to write down a brief summary of his impressions of the congress. These impressions as set down in the bishop's own handwriting are as follows: "The council seems to be democratic in its selection and quite representative of the church, both as to party groups and

FRENCH GO OUTSIDE OCCUPATION AREA SEIZING DYE WORKS

Troops Take Possession of Aniline Factories Near Frankfurt—To Remove Stocks

BERLIN, May 15 (By The Associated Press)—The French have occupied the Baden Aniline and Soda Works at Ludwigshafen, according to a message received here today. The dye works at Höchst, near Frankfurt likewise were occupied. The entire French regiment is quartered at the works and workmen have not attempted to enter.

The street railways at Ludwigshafen have ceased operation as the result of French occupation of the depot. French forces also have occupied the town of Limburg, Westphalia, according to a Frankfurt dispatch. Limburg has hitherto been outside the occupied area.

The Limburg railway station, post office and other public buildings were taken possession of by the French troops, the Frankfurt advices state, and the works were completely cut off from unoccupied Germany. The laborers on duty at both the plants seized were permitted to leave, but no one was allowed to enter the works. The Höchst works were surrounded by a strong military cordon.

According to German advices from Ludwigshafen, the French announced that the aniline and soda works were occupied merely for the purpose of seizing and removing such quantities of dyes as were due France and Belgium under the peace treaty. It was not expected, it was said, that it would be necessary to occupy the plant more than a week.

(The Baden Aniline and Soda Works were one of the chief sources of Germany's chemical supplies for munitions during the war, and attempts were frequently made by the Allies to bomb it.)

Salvation Rests on Renewal of Franco-British Entente Is the Thought in Paris

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 15—The fresh collapse of the mark is regarded in French official circles as grave; the world catastrophe is used. It is considered possible that this Government will be unable to prevent complete ruin and that we are now at the beginning of the end. Apparently Marquess Curzon in endeavoring to meet the French desire for peace in his reply, has dealt an extremely serious blow to Germany. This fact illustrates sufficiently the difficulties of the British policy.

It was necessary not to offend France, for the break-up of the Entente would render a solution of the various problems impossible. But in avoiding Scylla, Lord Curzon has sailed into Charybdis, and in condemning Germany has perhaps provoked a crisis of the worst kind. It is urged here that the French and English should resume their old relations and endeavor to concert measures to deal with the present situation.

With every day of deadlock the position becomes apparently more hopeless. It is urgent that the two Channel countries should come to a better understanding.

Desire for Reconciliation

Until there is a new entente no progress can be made with the reparations problem. This is beginning to be seen, and also many signs of a fresh desire for reconciliation. The speech of Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, is much remarked, for it appeared to be a direct invitation to a renewal of friendship. It is hoped that England will define its terms. Some newspapers, declaring that the French demands are perfectly clear, suggest that it is time that England made its demands clear. The January plan is not regarded as a basis of discussion, for it is pointed out that it would leave France a debtor for 76,000,000,000 gold marks, either in respect of French advances for Germany, or on account of debts to England and America, whereas England would only be a debtor for 43,000,000,000 gold marks. This scheme is held to be unfair, but Le Temps in a semi-official manner in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)



W. C. Bridgeman
British Home Secretary, Whose Resignation Is Reported to Have Been Tendered in Disobedience of the House of Lords Decision in the Case of Art O'Brien

GREEK SOLDIERS MASSED IN THRACE

Everything Points, It Is Said, to Need for Peace Being Enforced Without Delay

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 15—There are certain indications that the Allies' length are bandits the burden of humiliation heaped on their shoulders by the Turks at Lausanne somewhat irksome. True nothing yet has happened at the conference to justify this assumption, but the conversations in official circles lead one to believe western European governments consider the process of granting concession after concession to Turkish susceptibilities has gone far enough.

Certainly this cannot be without loss alike of their self-respect and the last shred of their prestige in the eyes of the world. This holding in fear and trembling an historically effete race, numerically inferior in population to that of London, led by a man who wears his kept crosswise, sticks his hand in the lapel of his coat and witnesses apes Napoleon in one of his impressions his entourage, is one of the strangest serio-comic developments of post-war diplomacy.

These Turkish susceptibilities, moreover, are obviously artificial. Continual protests against economic slavery do not precisely harmonize with the grant of widespread concessions, which, if the Osmanli intended to keep their part of the bargain, would bind them hand and foot for generations. Nor can the objections to special safeguards for foreigners be regarded as sincere from a people who are clearly determined to deprive the strangers within their gates of elementary rights and who have demanded a capitulatory régime for their subjects resident in French controlled districts. The whole process is part and parcel of a policy of may and the Allies paid dearly for attaching serious attention thereto.

Unless a thoroughly unsatisfactory illusive peace is to be concluded the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

General	May 15, 1928
"Harding-Coolidge" Likely Ticket	1
Greek Troops Massed in Thrace	1
Dry Laws Safe With Next Congress	1
Leaders Say	1
Peace Advanced at Rome Congress	1
Shorpf Black Extorts Russian Church	1
British Cabinet in Difficulty	1
Safety for Trade Is Recognition Basis	1
French Go Outside Occupied Area	1
Trained Policemen in Demand	1
State Wage Law for Women Urged	2
Manufacturers Back "Open Shop"	2
Chester Plan Held Impractical	2
Bar and Bench Praise Arbitration Law	2
General Smuts to Raise Kenya Issue	2
India Publishes Labor Statistics	2
Pennsylvania Has 1000 Women School Directors	2
Canadians Pacific to Aid Farmers	2
Amendment to Fielding Budget	2
Financial Plan for Rebuilding Austria	2
Leather Markets Dull	7
Harry Landis—Portrait	7
Huge Mexican Oil Earnings	7
Stock Market Quotations	8
Cotton Goods Market Firmer	8
Bonds Steady After Long Decline	9
Virginia Railway Earnings	9
Sporting	10
Women Swimmers Sail	10
Long and Short-Distance Crews at Harvard	10
Stanford to Enter Eastern Meet	11
Chess	11
Features	11
Old Peking Disappears	4
White Large Awaits the Duke of York	4
"Keeping Up" With the Market	4
Twilight Tales	5
Washington Observations	5
The World's Great Capitals	12
Letters to the Editor	12
The Southern Sky for June	12
Theatrical News of the World	18
The World Forum	19
Authority	19
Deutschland, 1928	20
Editorials	20

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

BRITISH CABINET FACES DIFFICULTY OVER O'BRIEN CASE

Deportation Incident Furnishes Government's Opponents With Ammunition

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 15—The Cabinet is readjusting itself as best it can to the new condition created by the decision of the House of Lords that it has no jurisdiction in the Art O'Brien case, which means that the deportation was illegal and that he must be surrendered tomorrow in accordance with the habeas corpus writ. Negotiations are tentatively in progress for the return of other deportees and no particular difficulties on this score are anticipated, although there have been intimations from Free State circles that there may be at least technical differences in some of their cases.

Meantime, Art O'Brien is being securely held in Brixton prison, pending production in the higher court tomorrow. In addition to executing the formalities of O'Brien's release this higher court may at once be called on to decide whether he shall, after all, be retained in the light of the charges which may be brought against him, and the other deportees on account of their alleged connection with attempts to promote a revolution, not only in Ireland, but also in England.

An Indemnity Bill

If the Government proceeds on this line, it is possible some of the other deportees may not be so anxious for their return, but the Government will insist upon it nevertheless. The Government's immediate difficulties consist in the facts:

1. That in good faith and acting on expert advice it has committed a conspicuous blunder, which will furnish ammunition both for its Liberal and Labor opponents in the United Kingdom, and for those unfriendly toward the Empire in other countries.

2. That W. C. Bridgeman, Home Secretary, will be subject to heavy claims for damages for illegal arrest, deportation, and so forth.

The Government intends, of course, to introduce a bill to indemnify him, but it is already apparent that this will be contested tooth and nail by the Opposition.

New Prosecutions Possible

Aside from these practical considerations, and assuming that the deportees are returned, the situation will, in its legal aspects, revert to the status quo which obtained before the deportation took place and the Government will be free to prosecute for treason and kindred charges if it sees fit. The Government may decide to proceed against some at least of these individuals as conspiring to inaugurate a campaign of violence and destruction of property in England.

If trials, convictions, and sentences of jail, or possibly execution, are prospects with which some of them are now to be confronted, one may witness a spectacle of the Irish in the British Parliament, who will have deprived them of a much more preferable alternative—their present more congenial environment.

LONDON, May 15—W. C. Bridgeman, the Home Secretary, has resigned in consequence of the decision of the House of Lords in the case of Art O'Brien, says the Exchange Telegraph Company. His resignation, however, has not been accepted.

Prisoners' Return Requested

LONDON, May 15 (By The Associated Press)—As the result of the House of Lords' decision in the case of Art O'Brien, the British Government today is requesting the Irish Free State Government to return to Ireland, the Home Secretary, Mr. Bridgeman, announced in the House of Commons today.

The British Government, the Secretary stated, is considering the question of proceeding on criminal charges against certain of the persons interned, but subject to such proceedings the prisoners will be released on their return to England.

IRISH IRREGULARS CAPTURED

DUBLIN, May 15 (By The Associated Press)—The last band of republicans operating in County Wick was captured this morning after a fierce engagement. The leader, named Plunkett, was killed. Two machine guns were taken.

HARDING-COOLIDGE TICKET BASES HOPES ON PROSPERITY AND COURT

Republican Conference at White House Closes With Incumbents Forecast as 1924 Standard-Bearers

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, May 15—There came to an end in Washington on Sunday a series of protracted Republican conferences dealing with vital aspects of the 1924 presidential campaign. They were predicated broadly on the theory—regarded practically as a foregone conclusion—that Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge will constitute next year's Republican ticket. The conferees also conducted their deliberations in the confidence that Republican victory is as assured as anything in politics can be. They see but two possible obstacles—a reversal of prosperity, which is not expected, and the nomination of Henry Ford by the Democrats, which is not considered altogether improbable.

Mr. Ford's vote-getting power, even against Mr. Harding, is not underestimated by Republican managers. Senator Robert M. La Follette's opposition

COUNTRY'S DRY LAWS SAFE IN CARE OF NEXT CONGRESS; REPEAL HELD IMPOSSIBLE

Observers Say Law-Enforcement Majority Is Ready to Meet Any Line of Attack by Wets—Gradual Modification Will Be Attempt of Liquor Interests

12-Mile Limit, Light Wine and Beer, Governmental Purchase of All Distilled Spirits in Bond and Increased Enforcement Funds, Among Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15—Prohibition promises to be one of the major topics before the next session of Congress, with the most vigorous battles between the dries and wets, centering on modifications in the national prohibition laws. There is not the slightest possibility of the Volstead Act being repealed, in the opinion of congressional leaders, and the prospects of nullifying the laws through compromises with the liquor interests are just as dim, they assert.

SAFETY FOR TRADE RECOGNITION BASIS

Mr. Warren Explains American Attitude Toward Mexico Is One of Helpfulness

MEXICO CITY, May 15 (By The Associated Press)—The United States seeks no special advantages in Mexico through the recognition negotiations, and has no intention or desire of interfering with the sovereignty of Mexico, said Charles B. Warren, one of the Washington delegates to the conference, in his address at the opening session yesterday.

"We come equipped with friendly intentions, hoping to bring about an understanding in order that Mexico and the United States may once more resume normal, cordial relations," said Mr. Warren. He added:

"We are convinced, however, that certain principles are essential as a basis for economic co-operation between nations. The principles of justice recognized by international law must prevail between nations in order that trade and commerce may flow with a feeling of certainty between different peoples. We are certain there must be a belief on both sides that business must be conducted with safety."

We are not here for the purpose of interfering in the internal policies of Mexico, but we cannot avoid calling attention to the necessity of putting into operation those principles which the experience of mankind has demonstrated as essential to friendly intercourse and commerce between nations.

We sincerely hope that this conference will not disappoint the people of either country, and that the two governments may afterward resume relations upon a basis which will result in inspiring those engaged in commerce and business in the two countries with the belief that there need be no worry about the future.

There can be no compromise, Mr. Warren asserted, with the principles essential to international business.

FLORIDA SENATE BANS WHIPPING OF CONVICTS

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 15 (By The Associated Press)—Final passage of a bill to ban corporal punishment of convicts in this State was effected today, when the Senate by a vote of 15 to 13, refused to reconsider its action of yesterday in banning the whip. The bill now goes to the Governor.

The bill is an outgrowth of the investigation of conditions in state prison camps, brought about by the request of the North Dakota Legislature for an inquiry into the treatment of Martin Tabert of that State, by Walter Higginbotham, "whipping boss," who is under indictment.

SCOUT FOUNDERS ARE GUESTS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 15—Progress of the Girl Scout movement nationally and internationally was brought to the fore at a dinner given last night for Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Lady Baden-Powell at the Hotel Commodore by the officers and members of the New York Girl Scout Councils. About 800 attended the dinner, the guests and speakers in the main hall were prominent in the Girl Scout organization, among them Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, national director, and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, national president.

Calls for 12-Mile Limit

He said he would also press a bill to extend the operations of the prohibition enforcement authorities to 12 miles at sea, so that they may better cope with the rum smugglers hovering along the American coastline. He introduced such a bill in the last Congress, but did not urge it because he was assured by the Department of State that this Government was negotiating with Great Britain for an understanding. Mr. Sterling takes the view that this Government, under international law, can go beyond the three-mile limit to protect itself against attacks upon its sovereignty, such as an effort to break down its prohibition laws.

William J. Graham (R.), Representative from Illinois, who has been mentioned for leader of the House, announced himself in favor of legislation to make American ships dry and to extend the three-mile limit.

Any effort on the part of liquor interests to lift the bars against foreign ships transporting liquor within the three-mile limit, even though they are required to keep the stuff under seal while inside the zone, will meet, it is asserted, with the opposition from the dries, who declare that much liquor supposedly under seal and for use of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

the crews as ship's stores, finds its way ashore in the illicit liquor traffic. However, there are international aspects to this question which have not been settled to date, it is pointed out. The Department of State has let it be known that it knows of no treaties, which the United States would be violating by keeping liquor outside its territorial waters. The French and Italian governments are represented as having the view that America would be violating custom among the nations in enforcing this "right" against other countries.

The same issue surrounds the question of extending the three-mile limit. The negotiations between the United States and Great Britain so far have failed to change the three-mile zone. Should Congress consider expressing itself on this question, the administrative branch of the Government would be called upon for a statement of the situation before any action would be taken by Congress.

On the question of the Government purchasing all distilled spirits now held in bonded warehouses for the legal needs, it is known that such a move has the backing of prominent distillers. James J. Britt, chief of the legal division of the Federal Prohibition Unit, has also declared himself in favor of such a move as an "economic justice" to the liquor interests, and also to remove the temptation of owners of the liquor to violate the law and smuggle it into the illicit traffic. There are about 38,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits in bond.

Minor skirmishes may also be expected in the next Congress over the question of stopping exports of liquor for medicinal purposes, since it has been found by the prohibition enforcement unit that this has proved a means of getting liquor out of bonded warehouses, ostensibly for medical use abroad, but actually for smuggling back into the United States. The wetters are likely to move for lifting of this limit. This question is now before the courts, having been introduced by that part of the medical profession who believe alcohol has a therapeutic value.

The argument of Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, on this question is that a limitation must be established, so as to enable the law-enforcement agents to prevent bootlegging among physicians.

RUSSIAN CHURCH PRAISED BY BISHOP

(Continued from Page 1)

brotherhood where peace, enlightenment, and comfort shall dwell. It is a gigantic task, too gigantic for unaided human wisdom and strength. Speaking for myself alone, I cannot see how the Church of Jesus Christ can hesitate or back from an adventure so full of possible good to the world. We may not approve all the means and methods that have thus far been employed. Indeed we may strongly disapprove.

Nevertheless, we do not see how a Christian church can do other than give itself sincerely, earnestly, and wholeheartedly to a movement that has so large a Christian ideal in view. It is given to this council, if it will, to show beyond question that the Church of Christ is ready to give its heart and hand to any and every movement that dedicates itself to the service of the poor and oppressed.

Later news from Moscow indicates that the Church Council concluded its labors on May 9. It has elected a supreme council of the Russian Orthodox Church consisting of 18 members. It has decided to admit married clergy to bishoprics, alleging as a basis of this decision the teachings of the Greek Church up to the twelfth century. Monasteries are to be permitted in the form of religious "working groups," functioning on the basis of equality brotherhood. The new reform groups also placed before the council a resolution condemning the Warsaw Metropolitan for having relations with the Pope while all the clergy participating in Karlovitz (Hungary) counter-revolutionary conference last year were excommunicated.

At the moment of the speech, of which the above is an extract, the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church which was then assembled in semi-annual session in Wichita, Kan., passed a resolution disavowing responsibility for the reported utterances of Bishop Blake. The meeting also voted to withdraw the church's delegation to Russia, as conditions had changed materially since the invitation had been accepted for a general convocation of ecclesiastics of the Russian Orthodox Church.

ABERDEEN TRAWLER STRIKE IS ENDED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 15.—The three months' strike of Aberdeen trawler owners against the landing of German caught Icelandic fish ended last night when all parties—the trawler owners, skippers, mates, and buyers—agreed to resume fishing on the basis that the German catches be restricted to 18 boats weekly from March to June, and 14 weekly for the remainder of the year.

This number exceeds the pre-war landings of German fish at Aberdeen, but owing to the industrial depression the demand for a cheaper class of fish has increased, but trawler men say the present arrangement will check excessive foreign invasion on the British trawling industry. The result of the ballot was very close, showing a majority of only eight in favor of acceptance.

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FRENCH GO OUTSIDE OCCUPATION AREA SEIZING DYE WORKS

(Continued from Page 1)

vies England to make new proposals. What does England want? France has stated its wants as follows: 1, a minimum sum of 26,000,000 gold marks from Germany; 2, no direct obligation toward England and America which cannot be met by German bonds.

France does not mind how the debts question among the Allies is settled, provided it is settled at the expense of Germany, or the creditor Allies. The French demand is not unreasonable. There is a considerable difference between 26,000,000,000 and the original expectation, but this amount must be free from all deductions for the repayment of war debts to the Allies. American claims may be regarded as insignificant. France, however, says it is time that the British claims either on Germany or on France were definite.

It is Lord Curzon's immediate business to state what he expects from Germany and France. Until this is done, until there is an understanding between France and England, it will be impossible to have even a provisional arrangement with Germany. In view of the undoubted fact that Germany must pay dependent largely on what England is prepared to sacrifice, it is advisable that no time is to be lost in making a new entente. The cordial reception of the Curzon note and the tone of the Polcar speech make the moment favorable.

Discreet conversations are it the information of The Christian Science Monitor representative is correct, already proceeding, and there may be developments at an early date if no uncharted rock is struck. The foolishness of Germany in trying to divide the Allies is demonstrated remarkably. It isn't the division of the Allies which can benefit Germany. While there is a tug-of-war between France and England, the determination of the Allies is forced, not weakened. This means utter ruin for Germany. It is in the agreement of the Allies that Germany will find its advantage.

Before Germany makes a new offer, then, it is hoped that some kind of an accord will be reached between the Allies to dispose, at least provisionally, for a final settlement cannot be concluded without America, who is Europe's creditor, of the reparations problem on lines beneficial to all parties.

There have been many tentative projects for the regrouping of the powers in Europe, including the latest attempt to bring England and Italy together, as against France and Belgium. But in present conditions, however strenuously the search for new alliances is pursued, it is on the Franco-British entente that the possibility of salvation rests. Happily there is a recognition of this fact again. But the plight of Germany is desperate, and France and England must consult together immediately.

German Press Demands "No Surrender" Policy

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 15.—Until the German Government can learn definitely what kind of a reparation offer by it would meet with British and Italian approval, it is making no satisfactory progress toward negotiations with the allied associated powers, a highly-placed German person told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here last night. He characterized the French demands as impossible to meet and maintained that steps be taken once to endeavor to obtain from Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, a "friendly suggestion with regard to what he believed Germany should offer the Allies."

The thought expressed that only by making England a party to the German offer was there a possibility of Germany reaching a basis of negotiations with France. It was admitted that it was doubtful if Lord Curzon would go very far in this direction but nevertheless it was declared that this seemed the best course to pursue at this moment, any other being doomed to failure in advance, since it was beyond Wilhelm Cuno, the German Chancellor's power, to offer more or demand less than that offered and demanded in the note of May 2.

Courses Open to Herr Cuno
The opinion in highest parliamentary circles was that if the Chancellor sent another note to the Powers without having obtained "friendly advice" from Lord Curzon, on what he should offer, it would be nothing more than a rewriting of the May 2 note. Herr Cuno might more clearly define the guarantees which Germany was prepared to give and to elucidate certain technical features of the last note, but beyond this he could not go. On the other hand a threat by him to tighten the passive resistance policy and to adopt measures not yet called into being would increase his support among German Nationalists, some leaders here hold. All this would, it was admitted, be quite futile. The best informed quarters it was said that there would be no more noteworthy this week at least. The view is more widely held than ever that the struggle between the Allies and Germany must go on to a finish. There should be no surrender, is the demand of the German press.

This demand is stressed by all the Berlin newspapers save the Social Democrat Vorwärts, which declares that the "reparations—not the occupation of the Ruhr district problem, is the big mountain which must be crossed. The French will remain where they are, confusion will become greater and all will suffer, Germany the most, unless something is done to end the impasse. The Government must not say there is no way out."

Italy Expresses Disappointment at the Offer Made by Germany.

By Special Cable

ROME, May 15.—The first impression on receiving on examining the Italian reply to the German note is that the Italian Government has taken particular care to avoid the mention of the French occupation of the

Ruhr. While the note rejects Germany's offer because of its vagueness and inadequacy to solve the reparations problem, still Italy asks Germany to renew its proposals with a view to reaching a satisfactory settlement of the reparations dispute. The note expresses the disappointment of the Italian Government that after its repeated efforts to induce Germany to make practical and reasonable proposals which might enable the Allies to put an end to the dangerous situation created in central Europe, Germany has presented an offer which does not constitute a serious basis for negotiations.

The note recalls the Italian Government's viewpoint as expressed at the London and Paris meetings, namely, a joint discussion of reparations and interrelated debts with the view to solve the general economic situation, both of the Allies and Germany. Further, the note adds that Italy is willing to make its quota of sacrifices in order to facilitate a general economic settlement, but is unable to consent to fresh sacrifices beyond the country's resources. Italy has already made noteworthy concessions, renouncing a considerable part of the reparations due it from Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria, without claiming, as was its right, Germany's liabilities sanctioned by the Versailles Treaty. Germany was aware that Italy was unable to accept the Bonar Law memorandum on reparations, which, although inspired by high aims, was not sufficient to satisfy its needs.

The Italian Government expresses astonishment at finding the German offer much inferior to the British project. The Italian note then gives the reasons why the German offer is unacceptable. Apart from the fact that the sum Germany offers is exceedingly low, an international loan which has to be raised in order to meet Germany's payments is indicated, merely as a means without any precise indications as to guarantees. Such vagueness is the more to be regretted owing to the importance of the problem which awaits solution. Further, the vagueness of the German offer enforces the belief that Germany is trying to elude its obligations. The Italian Government therefore considers the German proposals have not modified the situation, and suggests that Germany submit more precise and more concrete proposals which could be taken into consideration by Italy and the Allies.

STATE WAGE LAWS FOR WOMEN URGED

Delegates at Washington Parley
Warned of Radical Steps but
Outline Drastic Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Twenty-three national organizations interested in industrial problems have sent representatives to the National Women's Trade Union League on steps to be taken to offset the effect of the Supreme Court decision invalidating the District of Columbia minimum wage law. Unionization of women workers, state legislation, and possible constitutional amendment are among the remedies up for discussion during the two-day conference which opened this morning.

The first session of the conference was given over to a discussion of the crucial situation alleged to be existing in various states as a result of the Supreme Court decision. Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau, Department of Labor, told the delegates that, if the decision is held to invalidate all existing state laws, a flood of wage reductions will set in. This can only be met adequately, she declared, by enacting state laws in the absence of federal legislation, although employers engaged in interstate commerce see dangers in such legislation. Minimum-wage legislation is necessary to establish "decent standards in American industry," she declared, and is valuable in eliminating unfair competition. She continued:

Competition among manufacturers is so strong that it is a detriment to the whole trade. Results of investigations made by the women's bureau in 12 states show that half the women were getting less than \$3.80, \$9.50, \$10.75, \$11.60, \$11.80, \$12.65, \$13.80, \$14.95, and \$16.85 respectively. This, the median wage, ranged somewhat below the minimum wage in the states which have minimum wage laws, with one exception where the minimum was lower, and one where the median was exceptionally high. In every instance, so far as investigations have gone, the minimum wage law raised the wages of the women workers to what it applied to. This shows that the law was necessary if standards approaching a living wage are to be secured.

It is apparent that there will be a lively discussion over the phase of the conference on "legal possibilities, in view of the Supreme Court decision. A number of the delegates have expressed themselves as being in favor of a resolution limiting the power of the Supreme Court such as that proposed by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and want the conference to go on record as supporting such action.

They insist that the five-to-four decisions of the court are too often against labor. The more conservative wing of the conference, on the other hand, insists that by advocating such alleged "radical" measures the minimum-wage leaders would lose the support of the great mass of the American people who are now claimed to be sympathetic to the minimum-wage movement.

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And then a Box of the Choicest of Candy

DEMAND GROWING FOR POLICEWOMEN

Trained Officers Needed in
Many Cities — Association
Attends Juvenile Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15.—One of the latest developments in social work—the juvenile court—was on exhibition to the delegates to the annual conference of the International Association of Policewomen at this morning's session. The delegates were spectators at a trial in the District of Columbia Juvenile Court, presided over by Judge Katherine Sellers, who then addressed the delegates on "The Policewoman's Relation to the Juvenile Court."

Cities having policewomen have found that juvenile work constitutes one of their most valuable opportunities for individual corrective work. The policewoman, according to Judge Sellers, does not stop with the court phases of juvenile delinquency cases, but attempts to analyze individual cases. Her work is also preventive, and in many cases includes a "follow-up" of cases instead of leaving such work to private welfare societies.

Number Increasing

Mrs. Mina G. Van Winkle, president of the International Association of Policewomen, addressed the delegates to the conference a report of the work done during the last year in the establishment of women's bureaus in various cities, and the enlarged scope of work done by policewomen. Her report in part follows:

There are many more policewomen this year than we were able to report last year, but we are not in possession of the exact number. The demand exists for the highly trained women police officers, and a large contribution to communities. High grade women are going into the work in order to make it a profession. The women themselves all over the country are seeking to perfect and improve their service. The police chiefs' convention has endorsed the standards and methods adopted by the policewomen's association.

Social service organizations and women's clubs generally appreciate the service rendered by the policewomen. More women's bureaus have been established and are being established, commissioners of public safety and police commissioners have recognized that policewomen organized in a unit with a woman in charge, can do the best women's work in a police department.

Lands New England Work

The New England region of the policewomen's association deserves much credit for its activity and lively interest under the leadership of the regional director, Mayor Driscoll, whose report of a very interesting meeting at Sherbourne, Mass., was both instructive and inspiring. New England policewomen had the advantage of holding the meeting in the state reformatory for women.

Requests pour in from all points of the compass for information on the work of the policewomen. The directors of women's bureaus in police departments, have speeches and information for state civil commissions. And from England came an invitation which resulted in a journey to Europe that included a study of the work of all policewomen in Great Britain, Holland, Germany, and Austria. Just enough was accomplished to prove the need for a comprehensive study covering a long period of time.

GREEK SOLDIERS MASSSED IN THRACE

(Continued from Page 1)

Allies must sooner or later get to grips with the fundamental issues remaining outstanding and give the Turks to understand that the day of evasion and procrastination is over. The sooner this is done, the more chance there is of peace retaining some semblance of permanency. Thus it is hoped the worthy proposal of Sir Horace Rumbold to bring up political and territorial points for further consideration tomorrow will materialize, and that the Allies, credited with the intention of notifying Ismet Pasha that the Allies will stand for no further shilly-shallying. In this connection it is noteworthy that considerable publicity is being accorded to Greek military preparations, while importance is attached to Mr. Alexandris, the Greek Foreign Minister, being present with Eleutherios Venizelos at Lausanne. The Greeks have a formidable, reorganized army massed in Thrace, which is costing the state 7,000,000 drachmas daily and naturally desire to disband that force or use it for the accom-

plishment of their ideals. We have previously referred to the vulnerability of the Turkish military position and although the Allies do not want war, and doubtless will contrive to avoid it, it is desirable that the Turks should realize their weakness. Everything points to the necessity, indeed the inevitability, of enforcing an agreed allied peace upon Angora, without undue delay.

Meantime foreign concessionaires at Angora are taking up their several affairs directly with the Government. Angora cannot even decently house its visitors, who are mostly beyond the point where camping out in unsalubrious regions may be regarded as an interesting adventure. Actually they are being lodged in railway carriages. Furthermore, the mass of official documents relating to these old affairs is being laboriously transported to Constantinople and Angora and it is safe to presume that the most important ones are to be left behind.

Negotiations will commence on May 24, with the object of reaching individual agreements concerning the economic and judicial arrangements which will henceforth govern the operations of Turkey. It is to be remembered that the Allies agreed to delete any general régime for foreign interests from the treaty if a direct accord was attainable. As matters stand, the biggest bribe doubtless will effect the best deal.

Political Committee May Soon
Wind Up Work at Lausanne
By Special Cable
LAUSANNE, May 15.—The political committee of the Near East Conference should wind up its work tomorrow, though one or two matters may be left outstanding. Regarding the judicial declaration, the chief difficulty here is whether the declaration shall contain any safeguard as to the position of foreigners and search of their houses in Smyrna and Constantinople after an agreement in each case with foreign judicial advisers, of whom under the declaration, the Turks agree to take four into their service. This the Turks refuse.

As to Castellorizo the question is whether the island will go to Italy, as the Allies desire, or to Turkey. There are one or two other outstanding points in this committee, for instance, precise safeguards for allied schools in Turkey. The Turks offer a declaration, but it is scanty and the Allies are seeking to extend it. With these exceptions the work of the first committee is practically concluded.

The second, or financial committee, has come to an agreement on all preparatory questions, except the big question of whether or not the Turks will pay bondholders according to their contract. The contract generally stipulates that they shall have a choice of currency in which payment is made, but the Turks want to pay in French paper francs.

The question of whether the Greeks shall pay an indemnity has not yet come up, but will probably give difficulty. Another point on which the Turks caused difficulty and which has not yet been discussed is the transfer of the civil list and property in detached territories on which the Allies lay down the condition that it should pass to the governments of new states. This may again prove a stumbling block.

In the economic committee good progress is being made and an agreement has been reached on practically all points, but it must be remembered that the big question of maintenance or the readaptation of pre-war concessions in Turkey and compensation to be given is now being dealt with by direct negotiations in Turkey with those concerned. These are the chief matters still in dispute, but there are others.

In the political clauses of the treaty the Allies put in an article enabling Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Portugal, as allied nations, to make peace with Turkey, but the Turks desire separate negotiations with each. Then there is the question of modalities, of the evacuation of Constantinople and that of the return of munition dumps.

It is expected that the conference will last another two or three weeks.

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It is expected that the conference will last another two or three weeks.

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'HARDING-COOLIDGE' HELD LIKELY TICKET

(Continued from Page 1)

York; Attorney-General H. M. Daugherty, Postmaster-General Harry S. New, Albert D. Lasker, chairman United States Shipping Board, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Not the least important item discussed during the leaders' conference concerned Calvin Coolidge. There has prevailed in many quarters a supposition that the Vice-President would not be renominated. There is ample precedent for not putting up a Republican vice-presidential incumbent for reelection. Already the woods were full of receptive candidates for Mr. Coolidge's job. It appears there is a pretty general demand in the party organization for his renomination. He has won his spurs with party workers all over the country through being a good "soldier," doing ceaseless chores like speechmaking in quarters however remote when summoned. This readiness to throw himself into the party breach has endeared Mr. Coolidge to many leaders hitherto alienated by his so-called "New England manner." His renomination is now foreshadowed.

Nonpolitical Journey

Although President Harding's forthcoming trip across the country and to Alaska is to be strictly nonpolitical in character and will in no sense reveal him as a candidate for re-election, various phases of it were considered during the conferences just ended. An itinerary has been worked out, but will not be published until shortly. It is a number of strategic contingencies into consideration. Any number of cities, including Chicago, applied in vain for Mr. Harding's presence and a speech. His absence from Washington will extend, in all probability, to Sept. 1.

Formal speech-making will be entirely eliminated on the home-bound journey, which will be by water, from San Diego via the Panama Canal, after a rail trip through California following arrival of the President's party in Seattle from Alaska. It is possible Mr. Harding will speak in California, but his set address, as planned only for the outgoing "swing" to Portland via the southwestern route.

It can be stated authoritatively that the President will "go to bat" not aggressively, but yet in no uncertain terms, on his World Court proposition in his prepared speeches. He will avoid scrupulously a combative tone, but will recede not an inch from the position he has now on a variety of occasions definitely espoused. This writer is informed from a competent quarter just what Mr. Harding meant when he notified the General Federation of Women's Clubs that the White House is overwhelmed with assurances of World Court support.

Opinion Favors Court

It has come from one notable quarter—the large class of citizens who voted in 1920 against the League of

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Address by
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GENERAL SMUTS TO
RAISE KENYA ISSUE

Problem Likely to Come Before
Imperial Conference—Premier's
Decision Criticized

By Special Cable
CAPE TOWN, May 15—Recently the white settlers of the highlands of Kenya appealed to General Smuts, the Premier, to use his influence with the Imperial Government on their behalf in connection with the restricting of Indian influence in Kenya.
General Smuts replied to the settlers, assuring them that he would do everything in his power as soon as a suitable opportunity presented itself, in order to effect a satisfactory solution of the Kenya problem.
This letter has been criticized in London, because South Africa has no jurisdiction over Kenya.
The Premier told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor today that his interest in Kenya was not a perfunctory one. Should he intervene his action will be strenuous but statesmanlike, although nothing unreasonable toward Indians will find an advocate in him.
A suitable opportunity, he said, meant the Imperial Conference in London where he hoped to introduce the subject.

Caste System in India
Denounced in England

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 14—Eloquent pleas against a resort to violence in the settlement of disputes and in favor of an application of the Golden Rule by those agitating for "rights" were outstanding features at the reception on Saturday to the delegations from India and Kenya at the India House, Union and Hostel, presided over by J. A. Spender.

V. S. Srinivasa Sastry said the issue which had brought the delegations to this country was a "matter of life and death" both to India and also to the British Commonwealth. It provided a test of the moral character of the Empire. He deplored the emphasis placed on questions of racial values by their adversaries in the controversy with the white settlers.
E. M. Desai, leader of the Kenya Indian delegation, then announced that violence by one side would be met by violence from the other. This utterance caused the Rev. C. F. Andrews, who in the main supports the Kenya Indians and who said he represented Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi, to remark that violence did not accomplish anything, and that there was only one answer to such threats and that was the truth. They must not use the weapon of retaliation but must return truth for untruth.
Mr. Andrews then went on to refer to an item of fact relevant to the situation when he pointed out that while they were claiming their rights in the empire they were at the same time maintaining the caste system in India under which there were some 50,000,000 "untouchables." This caste aloofness, he said, must be purged away, for the way they treated others was the way they would be treated themselves.

CANADA INVESTIGATES
SUGAR PRICE BOOST

OTTAWA, May 14—The special committee on Agriculture of the House of Commons today summoned managers of the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Nova Scotia to appear for examination tomorrow in connection with its investigation of an alleged sugar trust, charged with having boosted prices of the commodity.
Managers of five big refineries and a number of sugar brokers also have been summoned. The bank officials, it was said, will be questioned as to the amounts loaned by their branches in Cuba to sugar producers and the amounts loaned in Canada to refiners and dealers.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES
STATISTICS OF LABOR TROUBLES

Problems Arising Make This Step Welcome—Communal
Differences Still Continue

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, May 15—After the French-Hindu-Muslim disturbance at Amritsar, with the bazars forming the scenes of communal riots, the actual riots had seemed to be terminated. The bitterness of the tension of the communal boycott, both social and economic, is at its height and neither party will purchase from the other.
The police are still guarding the affected areas and the shops in the main bazars are still closed. Congress activities in the Punjab are completely ended. The Government's decision to publish statistics of labor troubles in India is welcomed on the ground of the growing importance of the labor problem in the industrial life of India.
During the first three months of 1923, 72 disputes, Bombay having 35 and Bengal 22. Sixty-eight thousand workers were involved, Bengal having 32,000, Bombay 17,000, and Burma nearly 7000. The working days lost in these three months were 617,000, and of the 72 disputes, 33 occurred in cotton mills and eight in jute mills.
The United Provinces show a particularly peaceful record, which is creditable, considering the industrial prominence the province is now assuming.
More trouble is reported from the Moplah country, where faction fights between fisher and non-fisher Moplahs are assuming serious proportions.

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NEW YORK ARBITRATION LAW
PRAISED BY BENCH AND BAR

Two Firms Abandon Suits for Mediation When Statute
Is Explained in Court—Benefits Cited

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 15—Assembled litigants, lawyers and judges in the courts of New York City yesterday were addressed by advocates of arbitration, themselves leaders of the bench and bar, who strongly urged those contemplating legal proceedings to try the much more economical and peaceful expedient provided for by the New York State Arbitration Law.
In many cases justices replied from the bench, strongly sponsoring the arbitration movement. Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the state Supreme Court, before whose session Judge Moses H. Grossman, president of the Arbitration Society of America, made a special address, frankly announced that any cases that could be removed from the calendar and transferred to the arbitration status would receive every consideration from the court. Charles J. McDermott, former president of the Brooklyn Bar Association, made a similar plea before the Kings County Supreme Court.

Two Firms Won Over
In scores of minor courts the same proceedings went on. A characteristic incident of the day occurred on the reading of the calendar before the Ninth District Municipal Court, before Justice Edgar J. Lauer, when two groups of litigants announced they had been so impressed by the possibilities of fair arbitration that they had decided to remove their cases from the court, and settled them by arbitration.
The cases were both complicated contract and service cases, one brought by the Manhattan Plumbing Company, and the other by the Continental Screen Service Corporation, both of which firms were encouraged by the arbitration, as far as possible, in all their future disputes, contracts and claims.
Justice Lauer's preliminary address commended the North Dakota law

which requires an effort at conciliation as prerequisite to the right to commence a suit, and today other examples of the national arbitration trend will be cited by Charles N. Haakell, former Governor of Oklahoma, who is making the principal address this afternoon before the New York Chamber of Commerce at a business men's conference on Arbitration Week. Other speakers will include Justice Wm. Harmon Black of the New York Supreme Court and Arthur N. Pearson, State Senator of New Jersey, who introduced the successful arbitration law in that state.

Cites Three-Year Delay
An extraordinary example of the practices which arbitrators are trying to make impossible came before Justice John Ford of New York Supreme Court this week, when a suit started in 1920 was settled after three years' delay with complete verdict for the plaintiff, involving a sum with principal, interest and costs, of \$3722. The defendant was able, said Justice Ford, "with no defense, to hold up an honest plaintiff through the law's delay for all this time; it is a glaring example of the injustice done to honest creditors through inability to get reasonably speedy trials."

The most practical means being propagated by the Arbitration Society of America to avoid such injustices is the "arbitration clause," recommended for all contracts as practically an insurance policy against litigation. The clause reads as follows: "All claims, disputes, differences, controversies, and misunderstandings, arising under, out of, in connection, or in relation to, this contract shall be submitted and be determined by arbitration, pursuant to the arbitration law of the State of New York, in the tribunal of justice known as the Tribunal of Arbitration, established and conducted by the Arbitration Society of America, Inc., and in accordance with its rules."

NATION'S HEROES
RECEIVE AWARDS

90 Congressional Medals Among
Those Given for War Service

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 15—Awarding of the Congressional Medal, the D. S. M., and the D. S. C. for services rendered in the World War having been discontinued on April 7 by Act of Congress, a recapitulation of the medals of awards has been given to the public by the War Department.
The Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest recognition which the United States can confer for valor, was awarded to 90 persons for acts performed during the World War, while 6039 awards were made of the Distinguished Service Cross. In addition 111 Oakleaf Clusters were awarded to 92 individuals in lieu of second or additional D. S. C. This is equivalent to 6150 awards of the D. S. C.
The Congressional Medal of Honor was bestowed upon the unknown, unidentified American soldier at Arlington, Va., and upon the unknown soldiers of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy. The 90 awards made during the World War were selected from approximately 700 recommendations.
Twenty-six Distinguished Service Crosses had been awarded for heroism prior to the World War. A Distinguished Service Cross also was bestowed on the unknown American soldier.
Seven Distinguished Service Medals have been awarded for services prior to the World War, all of which were to regular officers. Out of approximately 6000 recommendations received for action, 1880 Distinguished Service Medals were awarded for World War services.

TAX REFERENDUM
SOUGHT IN OREGON

PORTLAND, Ore., May 8 (Special Correspondence)—Two petitions for a referendum on the Oregon state income tax law have now been completed and filed with the secretary of state at Salem. One bearing 10,500 signatures—some 2000 more than the number required—has just been filed by the State Income Tax Referendum League. An earlier one had been filed by the Oregon Just Tax League. Petitions for this one already have been checked by the secretary and found sufficient to place the measure on the ballot at the special election to be held next November.

WATER COLOR PRIZES
ARE OFFERED PUPILS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 15—As an experiment to test the advisability of early training of children in art, the Statler Water Color Club of America has opened a painting contest for elementary school pupils of this city. Similar experiments are being conducted, it was announced, in Philadelphia, Newark, Washington and Baltimore.
Prizes are offered for the best designs suitable for a cover for a box containing a child's painting outfit. A club representative in each city will judge the designs submitted, forwarding the best of them for consideration in the jury award. The prizes, totaling \$375, were contributed by James Statler, artist.

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SOVIET NOTE GETS
MIXED RECEPTION

Liberal Press Favorably Inclined
to Reply—Official Reticence

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 15—A very mixed reception has been accorded in press this morning to the Russian reply to Marquess Curzon's "ultimatum," the text whereof has now been issued. The Morning Post and the Telegraph both regard it as unsatisfactory, though the latter admits the tone it adopts is an improvement on previous communications from the Soviet Government. The Times describes it as argumentative, and in a long leading article on Anglo-Russian relations comes to the conclusion that "a break would be a relief."

On the other hand, The Manchester Guardian and the whole Liberal press are favorably inclined toward the Russian document—a view which is also taken by one Conservative newspaper, The Daily Express.

In official circles reticence is the order of the day. "Wait till after today's debate in the House of Commons" was the only reply The Christian Science Monitor representative could obtain this morning to its inquiries on the subject. It is known, however, that the note was discussed in the Cabinet last night, though apparently without any definite decision on it being reached. The Commons' attack on the Government's refusal to entertain a representative of the Bolsheviks, leader of the House, in the absence of Mr. Bonar Law.

Russian Leaders Advocate
Adopting of Moderate Methods

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 14—The Russian reply to the British ultimatum has now been dispatched from Moscow and resumes of it have already reached London. The length of this document—some 8000 words—in itself shows that the British demands have not been met with unequivocal rejection. Indeed according to Mr. Bukharin, a Russian journalist and a leading official Communist—as quoted in The Manchester Guardian, this document the Bolsheviks have "put on top hats to write their answer."

They have also sent Leonid Krassin in hot haste by air to London to add the spoken to the written word in the interests of moderation.
The report of the open shop committee contained the following: "The National Association of Manufacturers has recognized that public welfare is the paramount consideration. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the philosophy of the closed shop is a theory of force monopoly and destruction; that it represents a very real menace to our fundamental institutions."
In the economic field our open shop department has presented clear evidence on the public cost of the closed shop. Rent increases are greater in towns where building is closed shop; taxes are increased by the closed shop because it costs 40 per cent more to erect factory buildings than in open shop conditions; that prices of commodities are higher where the closed shop controls production methods.

Employers are placing American industry upon a progressively higher plane of efficiency and service. The wider degree of freedom permitted to managers of industrial plants, when open shop conditions prevail, has largely contributed to this achievement.
Workers Are Exploited
Mr. Edgerton in a later address made references to the "pseudo-friendship" of the working man, declaring that the latter were exploited "through their ignorance, prejudice and their baser passions." Mr. Edgerton added:
The palatial temples of Labor whose golden domes rise in exultant splendor throughout the Union, the millions of dollars extracted annually by the jeweled hand of greed from the pockets of the wage earners and paid out in lucrative salaries to a ravenous band of pretenders, tell the pitiful story of a slavery such as this country never knew before. That Labor has the right to organize nobody denies or has denied, but when it becomes the champion of lawlessness, as at Herrin and elsewhere,

STATE PARKS PLAN
SUCCEEDS IN TEXAS

AUSTIN, Tex., May 9 (Special Correspondence)—Organization of the Texas State Parks Association has recently been completed at a meeting of committees backing each of the proposed state park sites. Considerable progress has been made in establishing a system of state parks in Texas.
It is not contemplated that these parks shall be under federal control. One reason for this is that all public lands in Texas are owned by the State. It will be necessary, however, in laying out the parks to obtain through donations or purchase much of the land that is to go into them.

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RIGID ADHERENCE TO 'OPEN SHOP'
MARKS MANUFACTURERS' SESSION

National Association Report Declares Right of Free
Choice Must Be Upheld—Herrin Case Deplored

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 15—Rigid adherence to the "open-shop idea" was the keynote of today's discussions at the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers held here in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. John E. Edgerton, president of the association, said at the opening of the "open-shop session":
The question of the open shop is simply one phase of the fundamental doctrine of the right of free choice with which every man is born, giving to individuals the right to choose their church affiliation, lodge affiliation, line of endeavor, and their life companions.

Our greatest reason as employers for maintaining and upholding the open shop is that it represents an obligation owed by us in the struggle to preserve and protect the principles of American liberty and independence.
Employers operating on the open shop principle recognize that they cannot discriminate against individuals on account of mere membership or non-membership in lawful labor organizations operating in a lawful manner.

Question of Discrimination
Advocates of the closed shop, however, both in theory and practice deny this principle of free choice and insist that in order to obtain work men must belong to their organizations in order to obtain the chance to earn a living for themselves and their families.
The open shop, as the National Association of Manufacturers views it, does assert that employers can discriminate between employees on the basis of their efficiency, honesty, loyalty and ability to co-operate with others; it likewise refuses discrimination against members of unlawful organizations or of labor organizations which are not operating in a lawful manner.

Speaking of the Herrin case, Mr. Edgerton said the association stood for meeting out justice to persons guilty of crimes, whether they were union men or nonunion. "It is fitting," he added, "to contrast with this attitude that of the head of the American Federation of Labor who testified that it was not wrong for labor unions working under contract, to demand higher wages under threat of striking, but that it would be grossly wrong for employers to ever request workmen under contract to accept lower wages than the contract provided."

Force Monopoly

The report of the open shop committee contained the following: "The National Association of Manufacturers has recognized that public welfare is the paramount consideration. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the philosophy of the closed shop is a theory of force monopoly and destruction; that it represents a very real menace to our fundamental institutions."
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CHESTER PLAN HELD
TO BE IMPRACTICAL

Those Conversant With Turkey
Regard Scheme as Puerile
and Impossible

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, May 15—A well-known American thoroughly conversant with the Chester concession affairs has given the newspaper Tanin an explanation of the affair as follows: The Chester scheme is the result of imagination of only 10 or 15 Americans who do not possess sufficient capital to carry on their plans. They possess hardly \$150,000 for preliminary expenses. Their intention first was to secure the concessions and then sell them to other companies, with profitable gain to themselves, or to float a company and thus secure the necessary capital. For this purpose a company was started, which carried on a vast propaganda in America.
Despite these efforts, American capitalists hesitated to go into the undertaking under present conditions. Until Turkey is firmly established, no one would pour millions into Anatolia. The Standard Oil Company and other concerns refused the proposition when put up to them. It is natural that capitalists calculate to what extent their outlay will be repaid, and when working out probabilities, as long as railway lines are not completed, it would not be possible to exploit oil properties and no American would undertake to invest large sums for mines the quantity and quality of which are yet questionable.

This view of an American is strongly confirmed by all who are conversant with conditions and affairs in Turkey and who regard the efforts of certain American capitalists as puerile and impractical, and which are destined not to get out of draft boundaries. A glance over the vast scheme as it is published in the Turkish press reveals the fact that Admiral Chester and his associates have undertaken to do an impossible; thorough working out of the scheme would turn Turkey into a Christian paradise, which a fanatic Turk would never tolerate. It is not our concern, say the Turks, to have this or that western company exploiting our resources, but it is our definite plan to devise means to keep the conflicting western powers busy and thus get rid of as many of our ills as might come upon us by a united and settled Europe and America. It is our point and special business to incite jealousies among the Christian powers and keep the waters too turbulent to fish in successfully.

It is suggested that America's sacred duty is not to wrest concessions at the cost of other powers and the oppressed races of Turkey, but rather to establish peace and to bring justice to the wronged ones.
ILLUSTRATED PAPER FOR BEIRUT
BEIRUT, Syria, April 11 (Special Correspondence)—Le Revell announces the approaching publication at Beirut of a new illustrated Arab journal which will bear the name of Al-Taleb (The Question). It will be a weekly paper of 16 pages and will contain illustrations.
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POLAND TO TAKE
STEPS TO OBTAIN
RIGHTS IN DANZIG

WARSAW, May 15 (By The Associated Press)—Poland's grievances against the administration of the Free State of Danzig were considered by the Cabinet yesterday and measures to obtain Polish rights were decided upon.
The Cabinet's opinion was that the right of Poland under the Versailles Treaty had been violated. The measures to be taken, it was announced, would be kept within the terms of the treaty.

The Polish press has charged that Danzig is acting in Germany's interests. Polish trade passes through Danzig to the Baltic, under the Versailles Treaty's provisions. Negotiations between representatives of the Polish Government and a Danzig economic delegation in Warsaw were broken upon May 10, when the Polish Commissioner of Danzig announced that a building there intended for use as a Polish "Trade Academy" had been seized by the Danzig police.

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The Baby Lamb

Mary and John were on their way home from school one pleasant day. When in a field beside a brook they saw what made them stop and look. They saw a sheep, so meek and mild, And with the sheep its woolly child.

"Oh, see the baby sheep!" said John. "And isn't it cunning!" exclaimed Mary.

They went as close to the fence as they could and peered through. John raised his voice and spoke to the lamb.

"Baa! Baa! Black sheep," said John.

"It isn't a black sheep," said Mary. "It's a black sheep in the Mother Goose book," said John. "But we'll call this one a white sheep, because it is a white sheep," and he spoke to it again.

"Baa! Baa! White sheep," said John. "Have you any wool?" said Mary. He altered his voice, and spoke in a squeaky way as a sheep might speak, if it spoke at all:

Yes, sir, yes, sir, Three bags full, One for my mother, And one for my father, And one for the little boy That lives in our lane.

"The way they eat and eat and eat!" said Mary. "You'd think they would get enough to eat sometime."

"You see, they can't eat very fast,"

explained John, "and so it takes them all morning to eat breakfast and all the afternoon to eat lunch and until they go to bed to eat dinner."

"He's going to eat," said Mary. "He's going to play."

And, sure enough, the little lamb had stopped eating and decided to play. It ran and jumped and kicked up its heels, and almost stood on its head. Its mother kept on eating, but now and then she looked up and seemed to enjoy seeing her child enjoy itself. The little lamb frisked here and frisked there, and anybody could see that it was having a fine, lamb-like time.

"I think it's a sweet little lamb," said Mary. "Let's name it."

"You name it first," said John.

"Its name is Sugar," said Mary.

Just then the little lamb thought of a new game. It put down its little head, and ran right at its mother and bumped into her, which its mother didn't seem to mind at all, but kept right on eating. And then the little lamb ran away, and kicked up its heels and put down its head, and bumped into its mother again.

"It's your turn to name it," said Mary.

"I've got a fine name for it," said John. "Its name is Butter."

Washington Observations

Washington, May 15—Three "unofficial observers" of the United States Government have just sailed for Europe to attend the League of Nations opium conference at Geneva on May 24. They are Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs; Bishop Charles H. Brent and Edwin L. Neville, of the State Department. At Paris this delegation will be joined by its fourth member, Dr. Rupert Blue, former surgeon-general of the United States Health Service. A fifth American, Mrs. Hamilton Wright, sailed with the delegation. She is an "assessor" of the League of Nations opium committee and is returning for the forthcoming meeting. The United States position is that opium traffic will never be effectively Nations opium committee and is recomended until throttled at its source, viz., the regions where the poppy is intensively cultivated. These are mainly in India, Turkey and Persia.

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, who shortly will become commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, is addicted to dancing, an inheritance of Annapolis days. During the fleet's spring battle practice in southern waters, Admiral Coontz was the most tireless "stepper" aboard the most powerful ship cleared for the quarterdeck for dancing or put in at a port where "jazz" prevailed.

Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, expects to spend most of the summer on native heath near his home-town, Washington Court House, O. Since his recent arrival from a holiday in the south, Mr. Daugherty has been putting in six hours a day at his desk. This writer, by the way, is being bombarded for information as to the authorship of the pamphlet of vindictive character issued by the Attorney-General's behalf and alluded to in this column. Mr. Daugherty's office avers and affirms it is completely "in the dark" on that subject. "Anonymous admirers" is their official guess.

John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, pays no attention to newspaper attacks. He simply doesn't read them. The Iowa who guides the organization destinies of the G. O. P. claims to have learned a lesson from the Arthur Balfour. Mr. Adams is firmly planted in the national committee leadership, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. His status at the White House is particularly solid. He "sat in" intimately at the recent conference when the strategic features of President Harding's forthcoming transcontinental swing were settled, particularly the points where keynote speeches are to be delivered.

Almost every day Roy L. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, hears from some foreign country that the dry movement is on the march there. Japan is the latest to report progress in that direction. There are at present 256 different associations in Nippon working for temperance, embracing a total membership of 117,982. The prefecture of Tokyo, in which the capital

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all the intermediate grades, including naval attachships in Europe, until 1917, which found him commanding a squadron of the battleship fleet. In October of the first year Admiral Niblack was transferred to command American forces based on Gibraltar and made a brilliant record as director of the transatlantic conveying system. He is now commandant of the navy yard at Charleston, having recently commanded United States naval forces in Europe.

There are at least two notable names missing from Secretary Hubert Work's American Indian committee, which well might have adorned it. One is Rodman Wanamaker, son and heir of John Wanamaker. Mr. Wanamaker sent three expeditions to the west to study Indian life, the results of which were deposited with the United States Government. Another great Indian war and explorer is Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon, who is the secretary of Rodman Wanamaker's "North American Indian Foundation." Dr. Dixon recently published the thrilling story of the American Indian's work in the United States Army during the World War. Thirty thousand "red men" fought in the A. E. F. and General Pershing wrote a stirring preface to Mr. Dixon's epic of their deeds in France.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, is likely to be the only high officer of the executive branch of the Government in Washington this summer. He is the poorest vacation-taker in the world. A country retreat, such as he occupied on the edge of Rock Creek Park last year and will again have near Forest Glen this year, gives Mr. Hughes all the recreation he craves. Graystone, where the Secretary of State lived in 1922, nestles in a region famed as the habitat of particularly sweet-voiced larks. Mr. Hughes once was asked if he enjoyed the singing of the larks. "Yes," he rejoined, "they're the only larks I ever have."

The monumental biography of Grover Cleveland, which has been in preparation for three years, shortly will emerge from the press. It fills two volumes and was compiled by Robert McNutt McElroy, professor of history at Princeton University. Professor McElroy was chosen for the work although a rock-ribbed Kentucky Republican. The former Mrs. Grover Cleveland, now Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, has collaborated actively in the production. It will reveal in documents and letters hitherto unpublished and throw much new light on the career and character of Cleveland.

WOMEN TO ATTEND SCHOOL OF POLITICS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 15—Women from all parts of the United States are registering for the two weeks institute of Government politics which will be held at Columbia University under the auspices of the National League of Women Voters, commencing July 16. The curriculum has been planned to meet the general problems of government and civics which are experienced by women in all sections of the country. In addition there will be addresses on outstanding national and international questions, which will be open to the public as well as to the registered students. Special terms have been arranged for a limited number of students who agree to undertake some piece of work for a state or local league during the course of the year 1923-24.

DOUBLE PROGRAM BROADCAST
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 15—New York City's first "broadcast central" has been opened by the Radio Corporation of America. The plant is situated on the roof of B'olian Hall. It is equipped with a double antenna 350 feet above the street and two independent transmitting systems, which permit the broadcasting of a dual program on different wave lengths. The station has two studios, so that classical and dance music can be radiated simultaneously.

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CANADIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY SUBMITS BUDGET AMENDMENT

Objects to Fiscal Policy Based on Protection—Calls for Far-Reaching Changes in Proposals

OTTAWA, Ont., May 15 (Special)—The budget of W. S. Fielding was attacked from two angles yesterday. Sir Henry Drayton, financial critic of the Conservative Opposition and former Minister of Finance in the Meighan Government, undertook early in the afternoon to demonstrate that the budget of his successor was a compromise of the worst kind, and that Mr. Fielding was blowing hot and cold, with a view toward holding his own Protectionist members and at the same time enlisting the support of the Progressives.

Robert Forke, leader of the Progressives, on the other hand, attacked the budget frontally, and submitted an amendment at the conclusion of his speech which was as follows:

Whereas the tariff policy of the Government, as indicated by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech, and by the Minister of the Interior in his speech, is a compromise of the worst kind, and that the Government contemplates no further appreciable tariff reduction, constitutes a repudiation of the tariff plank in the Liberal platform of 1919 and is inconsistent with the Finance Minister's statement last session, that the changes then made were a step in the right direction; and whereas the fiscal policy

of the Government as now brought down is based on the principle of Protection and in this respect is indistinguishable from that of their predecessors in office; and whereas the condition of the primary industries and the position of consumers in general is such as to demand immediate relief:

Therefore, he resolved: That while recognizing that changes in the fiscal policy should be made in such a way as to give industries affected a reasonable opportunity for readjustment, the House is of the opinion that the principle of protection as a basis for fiscal policy in Canada is unsound, and that every claim for protection should be heard publicly before a special committee of Parliament.

And, further, That the best interests of Canada will be served by: (a) An immediate and substantial reduction in the tariff, particularly on the necessities of life and the implements of production; (b) Reciprocity in trade with the United States as outlined in the proposed Reciprocity Agreement of 1911.

And, further, That the loss of revenue, if any, which might result from the reduction in customs duties should be made good by: (a) The readjustment and extension of the income tax to bear more heavily on unearned incomes; (b) The increase and extension of excise and other taxes on luxuries.

WOMEN TO FIGHT FOR RESOLUTION

Pennsylvania League for Constitutional Convention

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14 (Special)—The Pennsylvania League of Women Voters is preparing for active participation when the resolution calling for a constitutional convention, one of the measures of the legislative program, comes up for consideration before the House Committee on Constitutional Reform on Wednesday. The measure already has passed the Senate by a large majority, but interests opposed to the Governor's program now threaten it, and the women voters have organized to support it this week. This will be the second time it has been up for hearing. The first was last Wednesday, when unexpected opposition to it developed in the committee and put it over until this week.

This is one of the measures in the program of the league affecting legislation that has been given serious consideration, and some members of the committee, who are opposed to the tactics employed by wet members to defeat it, are in favor of giving the women a square deal in its consideration.

Mrs. John O. Miller, chairman of the League of Women Voters, who is personally conducting the campaign for it, calls attention to the fact that a majority of the members of the House have expressed themselves in favor of the measure and charges that the effort to defeat it in committee is the only hope those opposed to it have of defeating it.

NEW YORK LAWYERS ELECT
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 15—James A. O'Gorman, formerly United States Senator from New York, has been elected president of the New York County Lawyers' Association. William Nelson Cromwell, Henry W. Taft, and Almet P. Jenks were made vice-presidents of the organization, while John E. O'Brien was chosen secretary and Benno Lewinson, treasurer.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC TO HELP FARMERS

Plan to Assume Indebtedness on 34-Year Amortization Plan and Re-establish Confidence

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 15—A plan for financing farmers of western Canada, "to re-establish confidence in the west, retain settlers who are proposing to leave, and stimulate the immigration of desirable agricultural colonists," was announced today by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in a circular broadcast in the United States.

The road reports that many farmers bought new equipment and spent money lavishly during the period of high prices that the war brought on, but now the farmers find themselves heavily in debt, with prices not at a profitable level. However, the Canadian Pacific announces it is taking a long range view of the situation and extends a hand to fund the debts of the farmers over a long period of years.

The plan is to take the indebtedness of the farmers who have contracts with the company, rewrite their contracts and spread the present indebtedness over a period of 34 years on amortization plan. The settlers will pay the same amount annually for 34 years and upon completion of the thirty-fourth payment receive title to the land; he is assured that no annual payment will exceed 7 per cent of the cost of the farm. The plan will absorb his total indebtedness in easy payments, allowing him sufficient from profits to provide both the comforts and enjoyments of life for his family.

The road's announcement says in part:

MISS A. CARELS
604 North Seventh Street, Camden, New Jersey
Phone Camden 122

Mitchell Fletcher Co.
Sparkling and Refreshing
H. G. Ginger Ale

16-Oz. Bottle, \$1.50 Doz.
12-Oz. Bottle, \$1.25 Doz.
6-Oz. Bottle, \$1.00 Doz.
Case of 3 Doz., \$3.50

Isn't it a convenience to have H. G. Ginger Ale ready to serve when the warm days arrive?

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
18th & Chestnut Sts.
12th & Market Sts.
5600 Germantown Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J.

For Over 40 Years
MAIN BELTING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

Has Met Every Demand with Superior Service

LEVIATHAN AND ANACONDA
Write for Catalog or Belting Information to Philadelphia or any of the following branches:
CHICAGO, DALLAS, PITTSBURGH, SAN FRANCISCO
Domestic and Export Territory Open for Distributors

Children's Barefoot Sandals
Long wearing flexible soles

Sizes 6 to 8.....\$2.85
Sizes 8½ to 10½.....\$3.25
Sizes 11 to 2.....\$3.50

CLAFLIN, 1107 Chestnut
PHILADELPHIA
For your convenience we keep a record of your size

plan farmers will now be able to be successful upon their holdings, and the Government and the railroads be in a position to encourage prospective settlers to take up unsold or uncultivated farm lands. In Great Britain, the United States and other countries from which desirable immigration is ready to flow, a marked stimulus to land settlement will, without doubt, result from the new policy as outlined.

MR. PARKER ASKS PAROLE EQUALITY

Urges Commutation of 3 Terms to Put All on Same Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 15—A recommendation to the effect that three 20-year sentences for violation of the espionage laws be commuted to 10 years so as to make all so-called political prisoners eligible to parole, has been made to President Harding by Alton B. Parker of New York.

Judge Parker expressed the belief that many of the good people who have become exercised because of the continued incarceration of the men in question, do not understand that the great majority of the political prisoners could leave prison today under the parole system, could make good so at any time during the last six months, provided they had been willing to comply with the natural and just requirement that they would not violate the Constitution and the laws of the United States nor of the several states in which they reside.

"I am confident," he continued, "that if the American people realized that the reason for the present imprisonment of the majority of these men is that they refuse to surrender their intention to undermine and destroy the peace and order of the community, you would no longer be importuned in the interest of their unconditional pardon."

Judge Parker points out that the recommendations which his letter contains have been endorsed by the National Civic Federation and were reached only after that organization had made a special investigation of the trial records.

LABOR BANK OVERSUBSCRIBED
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—Stock in the newly organized Federal Bank of New York, to be opened next Saturday, has been \$124,000 oversubscribed by members of the 120 labor unions represented in the project. J. J. Munholland, secretary of the joint organization committee, announced today. Mr. Munholland said that the committee had received subscriptions for \$12,000 more shares of stock than were needed.

HOME MADE JAMS, JELLIES AND ORANGE MARMALADE
8 oz. Glass, \$2.00 a dozen.
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Phone Camden 122

GROSS STOUTS
GARMENTS OF WOMEN
GENEROUS FIGURE
Thirteenth and Sanson, Philadelphia
Southwest Corner

Stylish Stouts
Wraps, Dresses, Suits
25.00 to 175.00

1122-1124 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

DEWEES
Quality and Standard
Famous Over Half a Century

Our MAY SALE OF WHITE
presents
EXTREME VALUES IN NEW DAINTY UNDERTHINGS

Tis a Feat to Fit Feet
An Oxford of Style
WITH COMFORT CONSTRUCTION

The appearance of the Pe-Dom-Ic vies with the fashionable footwear models for women—notwithstanding it is built upon a last which supports the foot.

The Style Pe-Dom-Ic
assures absolute comfort without sacrifice of style.

In addition, at Dalsimer's you are afforded the counsel of competent salespeople who know the fine points of fitting.

Dalsimer
THE BIG SHOE STORE
1204-06-08 Market Street
Philadelphia

Black Kid, \$6.00
Brown Kid, \$6.00
White Linen, \$6.00

If not convenient to come to the store, please or write for our measure chart.

Black Kid, \$6.00
Brown Kid, \$6.00
White Linen, \$6.00

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WOMEN WIN OFFICE IN PENNSYLVANIA

One Thousand Serve on School Boards as Compared With 80 in 1921

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 15 (Special)—There now are approximately 1000 woman school directors in Pennsylvania as compared with 80 in 1921. This is one of the interesting features in an informal resume of the activities of women in the affairs of the commonwealth since they have received the vote, a little more than two years ago. Now the League of Women Voters has started a movement to elect one woman to every county, township and district poor board in the State.

The resume shows that the number of women in public offices has grown rapidly outside of their representation on school and poor boards. One of the most impressive instances is the appointment of Dr. Ellen Potter as state welfare commissioner, the first woman to serve in a Governor's cabinet. This is one of the most important appointive offices in the State. Former Governor Spruill also appointed a number of women to important offices and a number of others have succeeded to them by election.

So successful have the women been in politics that the records they have made at the September primaries there will be many women candidates for city, county, borough and township offices. Announcements of such candidacies are being made almost daily by women who have been urged to run for offices. In the school boards, particularly, their work has been of such exceptional character that Dr. Thomas E. Pinigan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, remarked recently: "They are selected women and are very capable. They stand for everything that means better schools, and when they make up their minds to improve conditions which need improving, they save time by taking the direct course and getting the improvements at once."

VIRKOTYPE PRINTING
EMBOSSING AND ENGRAVING EFFECTS WITHOUT THE USE OF DIES OR PLATES
WALTER HUNTER COMPANY
1534 Sanson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TAPESTRIES
WITH OR WITHOUT NEEDLEPOINT
Bags, Benches, Chair Seats, Footstools, etc.
THE ASSORTMENT IS UNLIMITED
CANADIAN HOMESPUN BAGS All Colors
The Authorized Embroidery
Gifts—Ready to Wear

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STRICTLY FAMILY GROCERS
Holiday Box—Gum Drops
A delicious Gum Drop, packed to represent "Our Flag" For the National Holidays
60c., \$1.50, \$3.00 per box

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY DR. WALTON HUBBARD, C. S. B.

Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, Cal., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., at the church edifice, Palmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by John Randall Dunn, First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

We welcome you tonight to a lecture on Christian Science by a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church. The gentleman who will address us was, some years ago, a practicing physician, but gladly forsook material medicine when Christian Science led him to the feet of our Master-Physician, the great healer of disease—Jesus of Nazareth.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, speaks lovingly always of those noble, self-sacrificing men and women of the medical profession who are striving to alleviate the sufferings of earth. In one place in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says, "Great respect is due the motives and philanthropy of the higher class of physicians. We know that they have understood the laws of mind-healing, and were in possession of the enlarged power it confers to benefit the race physically and spiritually, they would rejoice with us." (Page 121).

Let me now introduce to you Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, Cal., who will speak on the subject, "Our Divine Inheritance."

The lecturer spoke as follows:

Christian Science is a religion of demonstration,—of works. It is the law of God, and it was in explanation of this law that Christ Jesus came, and by the application of this Science that he healed the sick and the sinning. Either his work was according to divine law or it was not. It was either lawful or lawless. As a matter of record, he stated in various forms that his work was according to God's law. He said that he came to do the will of his Father and the will of God is divine law.

Christian Science then is not the name of a religious sect, but a statement of the divine law by which the Master Christ wrought his works. Statements about this divine law are to be found in the Scriptures from Genesis to Revelation, but for centuries it had been almost entirely lost sight of. The reason for this is very clearly stated by Paul in his first epistle to the Corinthians wherein he says, "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned."

It might be asked how it could be possible that earnest men who lived and labored in the Christian faith during all these years should have overlooked this great Science, and that it should have remained for a gentle New England woman to have discovered it and its rule of operation. It can only be said that had some one else possessed or grown to the spiritual discernment which Paul says is the requirement, such a one would without doubt have made the discovery. The healing and blessings which Christian Science experience through the study of this truth fill them with gratitude to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. As they gain a better understanding of what she has written they realize in increasing measure the magnitude of her accomplishment. They recognize the purity of thought, the deep spirituality, the faith and devotion, which she possessed, and which were essential to the discovery of Christian Science.

After the first glimpse of truth had come to her consciousness, Mrs. Eddy tells us of herself on page 25, of her book, "Retrospection and Introspection,"—"The Scriptures had to me a new meaning, a new tongue. Their spiritual signification appeared; and I apprehended for the first time, in their spiritual meaning, Jesus' teaching and demonstration and the Principle and rule of spiritual Science and metaphysical healing,—in a word, Christian Science."

Some years later, and after further spiritual growth and unfoldment, she gave to the world what she considered her most important work, the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The church which Mrs. Eddy founded she named the Church of Christ, Scientist; the eternal law of God which she discovered she named Christian Science, and the textbook containing the statement of this law she named Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.

The Effect of Understanding

Through the study of Christian Science not only is the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures unfolded, but this unfoldment supports the contention of Christian Science, that the understanding of divine law destroys the effect of the so-called material laws which have resulted in sickness and discord. The effect of the understanding of divine law is always to heal and to save, and it is a well recognized fact that thousands and thousands have been healed of sickness and sin through the study of this Science. Indeed a large majority of those who have accepted Christian Science were led to it because through its ministrations they were healed after other methods failed.

There are no doubt some, who like myself, did not come to Christian Science to be healed of sickness, but who like myself, have since had ample proofs of the efficacy of the application of those rules which Mrs. Eddy has laid down in her textbook.

In my own case, when still a medical student, I wondered that the medical profession, admitting as it does that there is a certain mental factor in disease, never made much effort to know more of it. It is true that medical colleges taught, and still teach, what is called suggestive therapeutics, yet they little realize the effect of human thinking on the body, and the average physician fails to see that his dubious shake of the head, his audibly expressed fears for his patient, to-

gether with his silent thought of fear of an unfavorable outcome, are much more potent than the little dose of cheerful suggestion which he generally administers after he has carried out his material measures. I could give statements that he, himself, very seldom believes.

From the moment I started to practice medicine until I stopped the practice, some nine years later, this mental factor in disease was the subject of constant investigation. By the time I had practiced four years, I had reached the conviction that disease is entirely mental, and I began to search for the best method of mental healing. I read various books and treatises and compared them, and among them was the Christian Science textbook. At first I was unable to distinguish between them but finally the teaching of Christian Science began to stand out distinctly from the rest and I saw that it differed from the others in that it was not suggestive or psychological practice but the statement of divine law. John declares that he that perceives a certain spiritual fact "bath the witness in himself"; that is, he has the consciousness and proof of its truth and needs no further evidence. Together with thousands of others, I have the witness in myself, the consciousness of the truth of Christian Science, and the proof in "signs following."

But this consciousness did not come all at once, for it was five years from the time when I first glimpsed the truth of Christian Science until I arrived at the point where I could apply the practice of medicine. This was due in part to the fact that the exigencies of a busy practice made non-medical study an impossibility for considerable periods of time, and in part to the fact that I did not at once attain the courage necessary to give up a work which I was familiar and in which I had become well established, for a method of healing with which I had had at that time no personal experience. It is only fair to say that never have I had greater evidence of the guidance and care of the divine law in this experience of changing from medical practice to the practice of divine healing as taught in Christian Science.

Man in the Image of God

Now Christian Science teaches that man is the manifestation of his Maker. The Bible in the passage declaring that God made man in His image, affirms His likeness, is stating an inevitable conclusion. God could not make man unlike Himself, and man must express the divine nature and character. The product is always like the cause, and the nature of the effect is always according to the law which caused it. God's covenant with Abraham wherein he said, "Surely blessing I will bless thee, and multiplying I will multiply thee," was simply Abraham's recognition of the fact that God is the source of all blessing and to multiply, he must therefore bless and provide for His children. It is evident that as the nature of God is unfolded to us, we shall at the same time see that His qualities and characteristics are bestowed upon us; that they constitute our divine inheritance, and that our increasing recognition of them is in furtherance of that later covenant wherein it is said that God's laws will be put in our hearts and written in our minds.

Let us then consider the nature of God, remembering that we do so that we as children of God, inherit all that God has of health and strength, peace and joy, and an abundance of all that constitutes God's being.

The various terms which are applied to Deity are descriptive or explanatory of the nature of God, and of infinite Being. They help us to understand the divine nature. When there came to the consciousness of some seeker after Truth an added understanding of the nature of God and that he was more natural than to call God by that term which best expressed that nature?

Let us discuss some of these terms which have been applied to God and see what we may learn through them of the divine nature. The first term for God to which I would direct your attention is that of Father, as applied to Christian Science,—one that Mrs. Eddy has given us in the Christian Science textbook. It is the word Principle as a name for God. This term expresses something of the thought of the word creator, but is a better and a more comprehensive term. A great many people seem to believe that the creator created a perfect universe and then launched it forth to operate by itself, and that man in God's absence fell from his perfect state. The word Principle as applied to God enables us to see not only that God is creator, but that His creation never for a moment becomes separated from Him, and hence never ceases to express His perfection. The word principle as it is used in our speech about material things expresses the thought of fundamental law. When we say that anything is governed, brought forth, or operated according to a certain principle, we understand that we are speaking of a law which we believe cannot be changed, and which is continuously in operation.

Now man and the universe are acknowledged to have been brought forth according to God's law,—that is, through the study of this Science, and having been brought forth as the expression of divine Principle they continue to be expressed only because the divine law, the law of divine Principle, continues in operation. Divine Principle then is that from which all proceeds and through whose continued operation it exists. Man can never cease to be the direct effect of his divine creative Principle, and for this reason he cannot avoid inheriting,—not only in the future but now,—the fullness of his divine Principle.

Another term for God which it will be helpful to consider is the word Mind. God includes all wisdom, infinite intelligence. He is divine Mind. Mind is that which knows. Surely then God is Mind, for is not God the omniscient, all-knowing One? Mrs. Eddy says on page 114 of Science and Health, "In Science, Mind is one, including nomenclature and phenomena, God and His thoughts." Nomenclature

means cause, and phenomena is effect. It is evident that with divine Mind the cause, thought is the effect, and is one with Mind.

The expression of the thoughts or ideas of divine Mind, the knowing of the universe, James says, "Of his own will begat he us with the word of truth," and Scriptural imagery states that "God spoke, and it was done," which is only another way of saying that the manifestation of divine Mind's ideas constitute creation. It is evident that an idea has no ability to do anything of itself but that it is at all times simply the expression of the Mind that knows it. Since man is the continued manifestation of infinite Mind, he has no quality un-derived from God. On the contrary, he inherits and expresses all the qualities and characteristics of the Mind from which he proceeds.

Man Spiritual, Not Material

Now Mind is Spirit, and Spirit speaks to us of God as apart from matter, as the opposite of it. The Bible teaches that God is Spirit; Jesus said it, and it is recognized generally, yet if we accept this fact we must admit that it follows that the offspring of Spirit must be spiritual and not material. Our divine inheritance is found in spiritual perfection and spiritual joys, which are permanent and substantial. The real man, the manifestation of Spirit, is as Jesus said, born of the Spirit, and not of the flesh.

As ideas of infinite Mind we express the health, the strength, and the deathlessness of infinite Life. Do you think that infinite Life could lose its perfect consciousness of existence,—that it could become sick or old or decrepit? Since God is Life, man's divine inheritance is a perfect understanding of spiritual existence, free from sickness and forever manifesting the power and vigor of his eternal Principle.

The most satisfying term for God is Love. One of the most beautiful things about Jesus' ministry is his teaching of the fact that God is Love, but how shall we define Love? Man has defined his highest human sense of love as that quality which causes one to appreciate, delight in, and crave the presence of its object, and to promote the welfare of that object. Infinite Love appreciates and delights in its perfect man and promotes his welfare. Divine Love is infinite peace and harmony and goodness. Every desirable thing is included in divine Love. The word Love, as used in the word Testament, has in it the thought of approval and appreciation. The Old Testament pictures God as saying, "Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated." That is, Jacob have I approved, but Esau have I disapproved. Love is that name of God which speaks to us of every right quality of all that is approved. When Moses desired to see God face to face, the thought which came to him from God was, "I will make all my goodness pass before thee." That is, seeing God is seeing God.

When we examine the various terms which men have used to express their unfolding understanding of God, we find that in these terms there is pictured nothing material, but a God who is infinite and who expresses Himself in thoughts; a God who is divine Mind, whose idea, man is inseparable from Him, a God who is Love, who gives all good to His children. Jesus pictured not only man's inseparability from God but the completeness of our divine inheritance.

What Becomes of Matter?

If it be true that God's creation is spiritual, we shall have to dispose of the so-called material creation of the Christian Science teaches that the material creation is but a manifestation of beliefs that are the opposite of, or counterfeits of divine law. Mrs. Eddy has denominated all that is not of the divine Mind, not of Spirit, as matter, or "mind of the flesh," but she points out that mortal mind is only a name which she has given to beliefs which are really not mind, because divine Mind is omnipresent and there is no place for a mind opposed to God. The Bible uses the term "fleshly mind" or "mind of the flesh," and it is this so-called mind is enmity against God. John says, "For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father but is of the world." It is certain that if this world is not of the Father it is not real, not genuine, and it has no Truth in it. John's statement that "the whole world lieth in wickedness," is translated in the Revised Version, and the whole world lieth in the evil one, and shows clearly that John understood that the material world was entirely apart from God, good. John continues his statement that "the whole world lieth in the evil one" by saying, "And we know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding, that we may know him that is true, and we are in him that is true." Since God's spiritual man is within "him that is true," it follows that the "evil one" and its man is untrue.

Now this teaching of the unreality of matter is the teaching of Jesus and his disciples, deduced from their understanding of God, but if we must have evidence from so-called material science there is much that is available. The trend of modern material investigation is to recognize matter as less and less substantial. It is maintained by some of the greatest material thinkers of the day that all we know of the material universe is what the physical senses tell us, and that what we believe about it may not be true at all. Further than this, it is maintained that the things which we see about us are simply the apparent manifestations of energy or thought. Scientific deduction declares matter simply the effect of unseen law or thought. The material laws or beliefs of which mortals and the material universe are the supposed manifestations, are what is named in Christian Science "mortal mind."

It is not maintained by Christian Scientists that the material beliefs about man and the universe do seem real to the human consciousness, all error, to find the divine Mind to

but experience has shown that they appear less and less real as we become more and more spiritual in our thinking.

Fallacies of Mortal Mind

The legacy, the inheritance, which the material man gets from mortal mind is the very opposite of the real and spiritual man's divine inheritance. By virtue of his material origin, he expresses the qualities and characteristics of that origin. He is therefore from his very birth doomed to sin, sickness and death, and his natural consciousness being opposite to divine Love, is one of fear. The material sense of health is presumed to carry within it the constant possibility of sickness, so that physicians, when they felt unusually well they should be examined from time to time because they were probably sick and not aware of it. Then, too, the material man is supposed to inherit material consciousness which is made up of good and bad human qualities,—the general mental characteristics of mortal man. In a more particular way, he is said to inherit from his parents and ancestors qualities of thought peculiar to them. Because men fail to recognize that material man is simply a mental manifestation and that his body is but a manifestation of thought, it is claimed that he originates in a single protoplasmic cell, and that all the characteristics and peculiarities not only of his parents but of his ancestors are transmitted by this one little cell. It is admitted that such a transmission seems impossible yet material reasoning, believing that to be the product of matter, sees no other way to account for it. The so-called material man is the product, the off-spring, of the combined thought of his parents, and for this reason he manifests not only their physical characteristics, but their mental and hereditary qualities. His supposed hereditary qualities, although transmitted to him from his parents, become his own as he becomes more and more independent in his thinking, and as this fact is recognized in Christian Science, hereditary qualities and characteristics of an undesirable nature are as readily destroyed as those acquired by habit or association.

Mortal mind discloses its unreality,—its lack of goodness and Truth, not only in material man, but in everything. In the Christian Science, Science and Health, pages 539 and 540. Further she says, on page 50 of Science and Health, that he "was endowed with the Christ, the divine Spirit, without measure." This understanding of God enabled him to heal the sick and to raise the dead and finally to triumph over death for himself.

The Doctrine of Atonement

Out of this final demonstration of God's power there has been built up a mistaken "doctrine of atonement," a belief that God in His displeasure needed to be reconciled and that rather than destroy all his children, he caused the one whom he loved best to be sacrificed, and that Jesus in this manner atoned for our sins. As one's understanding of divine Love enlarges, such a doctrine is seen to be divinely unnatural. Mrs. Eddy has pointed out that mortal man was not made to become reconciled to God, and not God to mortal man. Atonement means to reconcile, and hence to bring to a condition of atonement or unity with God. The religious worship of Jesus' time was a worship of the forms of animal sacrifices. The people believed that only through sacrifice could they come into a right relationship with God. Then, as now, men did not readily give up the religious beliefs which had been handed down to them for centuries. It was natural, therefore, that the New Testament should constantly point out that Jesus' demonstration was a new and better form of sacrifice, involving as it did the destruction of sin and sickness, through the blood of the life of Christ, the entire earthly experience was one of atonement, of reconciliation of man to God through the destruction of sin, sickness and death. As Mrs. Eddy has said on page 44 of Science and Health, "He proved Life to be deathless and Love to be the master of the crucifixion. Jesus, but the Christ consciousness, the Son of God, raised him up. The efficacy of the atonement, therefore, is in the divine accomplishment, and not in the effort of sin to destroy."

Jesus' teaching and the proofs of his power over all material conditions, including the grave, are his rich legacy to us. Lacking no spiritual an origin, we have not yet accomplished as great signs as he did, but as the Christ leavens our thought we shall at some time reach that degree of spirituality which he manifested. In the meantime, each victory over error won through the application of the Truth represents growth in the right direction.

Proof Through Application

Having then in some degree laid hold on the fact of the real man's perfection, we must prove its truth by applying it. The application of Christian Science is generally spoken of as Christian Science treatment. It is not a formula, but a question of right thinking. When there comes a discordant condition into human thought, we are to turn from it, realizing that because it is discordant it is not of God. Then we go to the source of all being, to the divine Principle, Love, and recognize that the real man, the only man there is, is the image of Love, the perfect idea of Mind. The more insistent the pain or the discord, the more vehemently must we deny its reality, and hold to the spiritual fact of man's perfection, his freedom from the particular disease or error which we desire to destroy. As often as the material error intrudes itself upon human consciousness, we are to argue for its truth, until the human thought yields and we appropriate our spiritual inheritance of health and harmony. This realization of God's perfection and power in overcoming the difficulties which beset us is true prayer. It includes a gratitude for the blessing already received, and sincere desire to understand God more fully. Such prayer is answered, for it replaces

be the only Mind, and the healer of sin, disease, death."

There has never been and there can never be more than one way by which we may be saved. This way is through the coming of the Christ to human consciousness. This is the way by which we appropriate our divine inheritance, and destroy the legacy of sin, sickness, and mortality, which we have of the world. Down through the ages this understanding of the Christ has come in varying degrees to those who turned from materiality and who undertook to "enter in."

Spiritual Inheritance

We have discussed at some length our divine inheritance, and the counterfeits of human heredity. There are many instances throughout the Bible where the offspring of spiritually minded parents were endowed with unusual spiritual receptivity. In the case of the two sons of Abraham, Ishmael was born "after the flesh," that is, he was the product of Abraham's thought during the time when he believed mortal man to be the cause of sin, sickness and death. Isaac, however, was born after Sarah and he had made further progress in spiritual understanding and Isaac inherited this clearer spiritual understanding.

This spiritual inheritance from spiritually-minded parents is to be found manifested in Samuel and in Jesus. In the case of John the Baptist, of whose parents Luke says that "they were both righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless." In the process of their spiritual growth both Samuel and John were naturally manifested the deep spirituality of their parents. But a short time later Jesus was born of a virgin, of Mary, the cousin of Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist. It was Mary's purity and her realization of the fact that God was the cause of sin, sickness and death, which enabled her to be the mother of Jesus. Mrs. Eddy says on page 29 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The illumination of Mary's spiritual sense put to silence material law and its order of generation, and brought forth her child by the revelation of Truth, demonstrating God as the Father of men." She also says, "The Science of creation, so conspicuous in the birth of Jesus, inspired his wisest and least-understood sayings, and was the basis of his marvelous demonstration of the Science of Life." (Science and Health, pages 539 and 540.) Further she says, on page 50 of Science and Health, that he "was endowed with the Christ, the divine Spirit, without measure." This understanding of God enabled him to heal the sick and to raise the dead and finally to triumph over death for himself.

Thoughts to Be Destroyed

In addition to the fear in human thought which needs destruction, there are thoughts of hatred and envy and ingratitude and the like. These disturbances are sick states of thought and often tend to produce sick states of body. They have no more reality than fear, for God never made them, but they must be cast out as unreal, and this is done only by insisting that the real man is the idea of divine Mind and expresses only good.

Nearly every one admits that the great trouble with most business men is a fear engendered by the belief that the possession of money is life. Now God is Life, and the only real success or safety there is, is in the realization of our right relationship to God and his righteousness. All these things shall be added unto you," said Jesus. Many are suffering from disappointment, from sorrow and grief. God never made these wrong conditions and they are healed by denying their reality and insisting on spiritual peace and joy as the facts of existence. It may be difficult to assert that one is filled with joy when one seems to be consumed with sorrow, nevertheless, by doing it the healing comes. One does not assert that he is peaceful and harmonious because he is conscious of it, but because he wants to realize it. Every discordant condition is to be destroyed by refusing to accept it as real, and by insisting on the harmony that is rightfully ours as the children of God.

Now the purpose of Christian Science is not simply to heal disease, but rather to bring about the kingdom of heaven, the reign of harmony, through the destruction of all thought that is unlike God. We all apparently manifest different combinations of mortal mind qualities. As has been previously pointed out, these qualities and characteristics come to us in large part as a human legacy, for mortals are the offspring of their progenitors' thought, the product of mortal mind. Other qualities are taken on through habit and environment. It is evident that mortal sin is to be condemned for peculiarities of thought which have come to

him through no fault of his own, but which are just his human inheritance. If we will turn the searchlight of Truth within ourselves we shall find perhaps not quite the same assortment of human frailties, but qualities no more to be desired. When someone's selfishness, or anger, or greed, brings a disturbing thought to us, we may be sure that it has found an answering chord in us, and that we need healing as well as our neighbor.

Then, too, we are apt to go about viewing the efforts of others with suspicion and mistrust, imputing to them motives of selfishness and ambition, yet these thoughts which we entertain are the manifestations of jealousy and fear. These two evils, jealousy and fear, are expressions of the belief that what someone else has or does, will take away from me what I have, or what I can do. This is a lie about the spiritual fact that God gives all good to each of His children. We should recognize the unreality of these wrong thoughts and destroy them. Those who are journeying with us are but the lie to material seeing, just as hard as we are to discard their errors, or by allowing our own errors to so fill our thought as to hinder our neighbors' reflection of divine Love from reaching us? With unkind thoughts toward others come to us, let us destroy them and in so doing, we shall make their burdens less and our own lives more harmonious. If we could be rid of all wrong and unkind thinking, what a joyous world this would be.

The Value of Love

Throughout the New Testament the fact is taught that "he that loveth not, knoweth not God; for God is Love." So our rightful consciousness is the consciousness of love, and all our suspicions, and criticisms, and ingratitude are but the lie to material seeing, which should no longer deceive us. It is divine Love that destroys the hateful things in human thought; that brings joy into our lives; that heals us from sickness, and that saves us from sin. Love is our rightful inheritance, for the Son of God in your consciousness and in mine is the child of divine Love. Paul says (I quote from the Revised Version)—"If I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass, or a clanging cymbal. And if I have the gift of prophecy, and know all mysteries and all knowledge; and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but I have not love, I am nothing. And if I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and if I give my body to be burned, but have not love, it profiteth me nothing. Love suffereth long, and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not its own, is not provoked, taketh not account of evil, rejoiceth with the truth; heareth all things; believeth all things; hopeth all things; endureth all things. Love never faileth." But now abide faith, hope, love, these three; and the greatest of these is love.

Let us labor to appropriate the fullness of our divine inheritance of Love, proving each day by our love toward others that we are progressing in this Science. Let us remember that the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy says, in speaking of what we all recognize as her gigantic accomplishment, "The little that I have accomplished has all been with unceasing love, and with patient, unflinching tenderness." She recognized that there is no real accomplishment unless it be a manifestation of the Love which is God, which is always self-forgetting, patient, and unflinching (tender, healing our sicknesses, destroying our sins, and gently leading us into the kingdom of heaven.

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MARKETS FOR LEATHER ARE RATHER DULL

Prices Do Not Weaken—Demand for Footwear in General Has Falling Off

Sole leather markets are dull. What activity there is is among particular tannages. However, tanners are holding prices firm, especially on heavy, high grade leather. Heavy union backs are strong at 55 cents; medium weights, 52 to 50 cents; prime cow backs, 50 to 48 cents.

Boston and Chicago tanners' bookings contain no large deals, although the Philadelphia dealers say that there is a fair movement in prime light stock locally. Lightweight cows are selling well at 47 to 45 cents; country backs, 44 to 42 cents; choice selection of hinds, 65 to 62 cents.

Union offal is moving in carload lots in the Boston market. Large receipts of bellies are reported, but the bulk is already sold at 22 cents or more. Shoulders are selling actively at 34 to 32 cents; heads, from 14 to 13 cents; cow heads, 13 to 12 cents.

The Boston sole leather market is unusually dull. A tannery run of steer backs is quoted at 55 to 50c. Prime cow backs are offered at 50 to 45c, according to weight and tannage. Chicago tanners say that even heavy-weight backs are slow of sale. Prices are firm, however. Selected bends for the fenders' trade bring from 85 to 75c. Two-brand bends are quoted at 65 to 60c.

Oak offal is fairly active in the Boston market. Prime bellies are moving daily at 27 to 25c. Rough double shoulders sold last week from 44 to 42c. Single shoulders heaviest 38 to 32c, with light weights offered at 35 to 32c. Steer heads bring from 15 to 13c; cow heads, 13 to 12c.

Upper Leather Dull

Trading in the upper leather markets continues desultory. All orders appear confined to immediate wants and seldom go beyond absolute needs. Notwithstanding such conditions, prices are unchanged, and if concessions are made they are private. The top grades of chrome colored sides are still listed at 32 to 30c; second grades, 28 to 25c; thirds, 24 to 18c, with cheaper lots at 17 to 10c. Black sides, corresponding grades, are listed at about 2 1/2c less than colors.

Bark and combination tannages are moving fairly well in the medium and cheaper grades, but the top qualities are slow in moving. In this tannage also prices are held firmly. No. 1 leather is offered at 26 to 22c; No. 2 grade, 21 to 17c. Lower assortments sell from 15 to 8c. Smoked elk is getting only little new business, but there is no indication of weakness in the quotations. First-grade leather is strong at 42 to 35c, according to weight. Middle grades are offered at 30 to 26c, and under values are 25 to 20c. Buck finishes have struck a dull spell. Summer business is fairly well taken care of, and it is too early for the autumn demand to appear. Prices are a shade easier in consequence of such conditions.

The Chicago market for the time being is a bit more busy than the eastern market, but it is incidental because all markets complain of unusual dullness.

The chief calfskin markets are improved, although at best they are not satisfactory. However, prices have not broken.

First choice full grain colored chrome skins are listed at 52 to 50c. A good trade may be found in a lot of medium weights at 46 to 40. In the lower grades are some fairly good opportunities ranging from 34 to 30c. Cheaper lots are offered from 27 to 20c and 18 to 15c.

The call for novelty finishes is slowing. Features in the fall demand for modish footwear are difficult to predict.

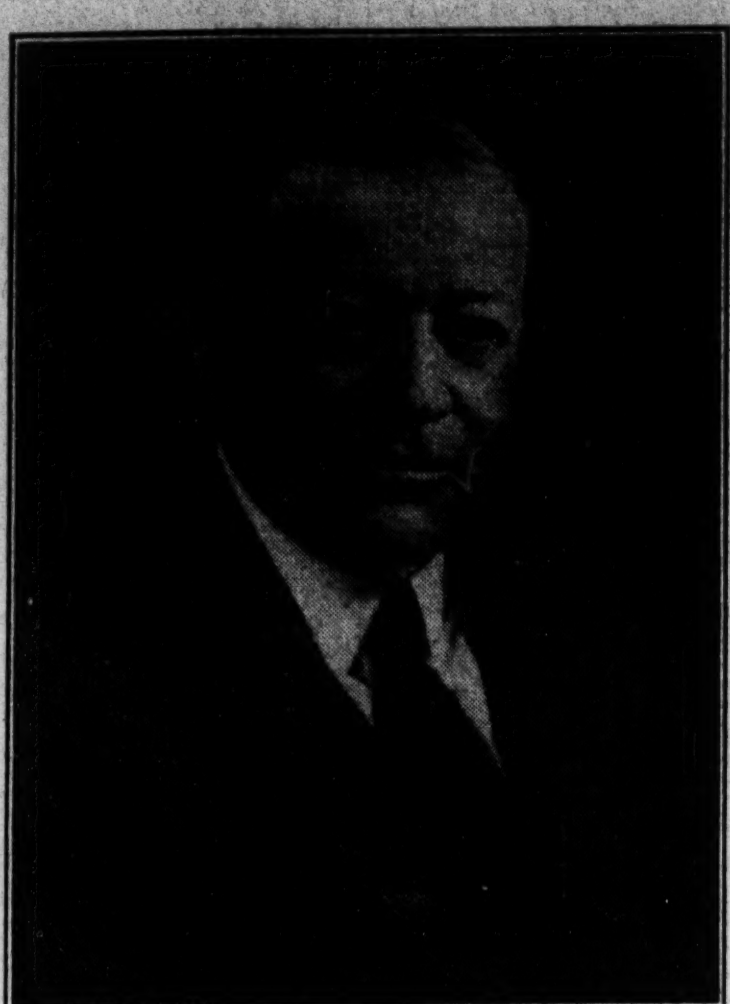
Patent and Glazed Kid

Patent leather dealers have had a moderate amount of new business lately, which, although it lacked volume, was an encouraging omen because some shoe merchants have considered patent leather likely to lose its high place among the staples.

Prices on all grades are strong. Top selections of patent sides are quoted 45 to 42c, good medium 38 to 32c, lower grade, light weight, 30 to 25c. Bark and combination tannages quality No. 1 is 35 to 30c, No. 2 grade 28 to 23c, with a cheaper sort offered at 20 to 14c. Prime patent kips are 48 to 44c, lower grades range from 42 to 35c. Heavy patent colt is fairly active. Choice grades are bringing 52 to 48c. Philadelphia and Chicago markets also report new business being booked, therefore tanners are much encouraged over the autumn prospects.

Export trade for March amounted to 309,039 feet, value \$115,584. The average price per foot was 37.4 cents.

Glazed kid tanners say that black kid is slow of sale but fancy colors move well. The supply is short. The constant call for new shades is regarded as the bane of the trade but tanners



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Harry Landa

FROM the back of a cow pony to a silver chair, directing the policies of a number of manufacturing concerns, a small railway, a bank, and managing a large park, irrigated farms and cattle ranches, is the accomplishment of Harry Landa of New Braunfels, Tex.

There were few schools in or around New Braunfels when Mr. Landa was a boy and his education was obtained for the most part by experience and study during spare time. In 1890 he inherited from his father the 4000-acre estate, an undeveloped tract of land near New Braunfels. On the estate are located the Comal Springs that furnish the volume of flow for the Comal River. Mr. Landa's first work was to harness these springs by means of reservoirs and convert the water power into electrical energy. This he did without capital and unaided. Today the springs furnish 700 horsepower.

From this Mr. Landa built up a light and power corporation furnishing the town of New Braunfels and many of the smaller surrounding hamlets with light and power, adding as the need arose auxiliary steam boilers. Around the springs, and for several miles down the channel worn by their water, Mr. Landa has built a park bearing his name, and one of the beauty spots of Texas. This he has improved, building bathhouses, an athletic field and camping sites.

On another part of the estate Mr. Landa has built a rock crushing plant for producing rock for road work throughout southwest Texas.

Besides this and the electric plant, Mr. Landa has built on the estate a flour mill, an oil mill for making by-products from cotton seed, a feed mill, and water works supplying the town.

Several years ago he acquired the bankrupt property of the San Antonio Southern Railway and has put the road on its feet, and is now successfully directing its operation. He is also president of the Commonwealth Bank & Trust Company of San Antonio, and has other financial interests in his native state and elsewhere.

say that it must be provided for. Choice standard colors bring 80 down to 65c. Medium selections are 55-40c, with good lower qualities offered at 35-20c.

Fancy shades command a high price when early shipment is guaranteed, some selling from \$1 to 90c. Philadelphia tanners are busy with colors. All high shades are sold out.

Export trade for the month of March totaled 3,824,378 feet, valued at \$1,067,125. The average price per foot is 27.9c.

Glazed cabrettas are in light demand. High quotations restrict activity. Top grades of colors are offered at 45-40c. Black skins move slowly and range in price from 40 down to 15c. As the market is today glazed kid is a keen competitor of cabretta. The demand for footwear as a whole has had a set-back during the last three weeks.

COAL INTEREST CHANGE

PITTSBURGH, May 15.—John A. Bell, president of the Carnegie Trust Company, has bought the J. H. Sanford interest in the Carnegie Coal Company for about \$5,000,000.

BALDWIN BEHIND ON ORDERS

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works continues to operate at 95 per cent of capacity. The company is endeavoring to catch up on orders, and unfilled business now stands at \$63,000,000, sufficient to insure capacity operations throughout the year without including miscellaneous business, which continues to come in at the rate of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 a month.

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EXPORT WHEAT BUYING CAUSES RISE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, May 15.—With reports current that Great Britain and France had both purchased wheat overnight on the full basis of present quoted values, the wheat market scored fresh upturns in price today, during the early dealings.

Opening prices, which ranged from 1 1/2% higher, with July 11 1/2% to 1 1/4%, and September 11 1/4% to 1 1/4% were followed by slight further gains and then a moderate reaction.

After opening a shade to 1/4c higher, July 73 1/4 to 79c, the corn market gained a little more and then reacted somewhat.

Oats opened 1/4c to 1/2c higher, July 42 1/2 to 42 1/2c. Later the market was more or less inclined to sag. Provisions were higher.

PITTSBURGH HAS A BANK MERGER

PITTSBURGH, May 15.—The Liberty National Bank and the Liberty Savings Bank have been merged with the East End Savings-Trust Company. The latter is controlled by the Peoples Savings & Trust Co., associated with the First National Bank. The merger will give the East Liberty district a financial institution with assets of \$9,500,000.

H. C. H. Woods, president of both the Liberty banks, will be chairman of the board of directors of the East End Savings & Trust Co. and J. O. Miller, president of the East End Savings & Trust Co., will continue in that capacity.

ST. LOUIS MARKET

Price range for week ended May 13

STOCKS	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Best-Clymer	18 1/2	18	17 1/2	-1
35 Boatmen's Bk.	147 1/2	147	147	-1
80 Brown Shoe	95	95	95	-1
16 Ceres & P.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-1
55 Ely & W.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	-1
21 First Natl Bk.	205	205	205	-1
120 F. Med. Mfg.	102	102	102	-1
25 Fulton Ir. Wks.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	-1
212 Gran-Binet	40	40	40	-1
100 Hydraulic P.	8	8	8	-1
85 do pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	-1
329 Internat. Shoe	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	-1
55 do pf.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	-1
1433 Ind. Ref.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-1
1 Mercantile Tr.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	-1
1 Miss Valley Tr.	263	263	263	-1
5 Mer. Natl B.	254	254	254	-1
50 Mo. Port Cem.	92	92	92	-1
12 Rice-Stix	198	198	198	-1
226 S. Bell T.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	-1
6 Title Guar. Tr.	51	51	51	-1
405 United Ry.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-1
3 Wagner Elec.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	-1
5600 Amer. Bakery	100	100	100	-1
2000 S. L. B. R.	58	58	58	-1
1000 United Ry.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-1
15000 Wagner	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	-1

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HUGE MEXICAN OIL EARNINGS

Estimated Fields Have Produced 1,000,000,000 Barrels—Profits 100 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Oil companies operating in Mexico have made a profit of 100 per cent according to official statistics of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, furnished by the Mexican Embassy here. Mexican fields are declared to have produced 1,000,000,000 barrels of oil to the present time.

"Taking an average value of \$1 United States currency, per barrel—some times it has been sold at \$3 and at other times less than \$1," the report continues, "we can conclude that the gross profit of the petroleum companies up to the present is 2,000,000,000 pesos, Mexican currency. Now, since the total capital investment is scarcely 1,000,000,000 pesos, Mexican currency, the net profit obtained is 1,000,000,000 pesos—in other words, a net profit of 100 per cent."

The report also contained a statement of the petroleum production of the leading oil-producing countries of the world for the year 1922, showing that the United States leads with a production of 551,197,000 barrels, while Mexico is second with 182,278,457.

Other countries in the order of production are given as follows: Russia, 35,091,000; Persia, 21,154,000; Dutch East Indies, 16,000,000; Rumania, 9,817,000; India, 7,980,000; Peru, 5,332,000; Poland, 5,110,000; Sarawak, 2,915,000; Argentina, 2,674,000; Trinidad, 2,445,000; Venezuela, 2,335,000; Japan and Formosa, 2,004,000; Egypt, 1,188,000; France, 494,000; Colombia, 323,000; Germany, 200,000; Canada, 179,000; Italy, 31,000; Algeria, 9,000, and other countries combined, 5000. Mexico's production was almost all exported, the report says.

SILVER UP ON INDIAN BUYING

LONDON, May 15.—Activity and an advance in the price of silver, resumed in the last day or two, have been due to buying by the Indian market.

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STOCKS SHOW VERY UNEVEN PRICE TREND

Uncertain Sentiment of Traders Reflected in Irregular Movement

Resumption of buying in railroad shares featured the opening of today's New York stock market. New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio all opened fractionally higher. Du Pont advanced 1/4 point, United Fruit 1/2 point and California Petroleum common and preferred and Brown Shoe 1/4 point.

Baldwin and Sinclair were the only popular stocks to show a reactionary tendency in the initial dealings. Some good gains were made in the rail group before the overcast buying orders had been absorbed. "Katy" preferred, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and Missouri Pacific preferred, 1/4 point.

Scattered buying also noted in the food, oil, equipment, chemical and automotive shares. American Sugar, Cuyamaca Fruit, Royal Dutch, American Locomotive, Bosch Magneto, Stromberg Carburetor, Electric Storage Battery, Remington Typewriter, National Enamelling and S. Alcoholic each advanced a point or more. Selling pressure was conducted in points, United States and Republic Steel, Standard Oil and Marietta Oil being among the first to yield. Their heaviness checked the rise in other quarters.

Foreign exchanges opened strong. Demand sterling advanced 5-8 of a cent to 4.63 and French franc rose 5 points to 6.68 cents.

More Short Selling Failure of interests committed to the long side of the market to maintain the early advance encouraged a resumption of short selling, which was most effective in the steel, equipment, motors, motor accessories, foods and a few high grade rails.

Bear traders were aided by profit-taking on the part of recent buyers. By noon many of the leading shares had sagged a point or two below yesterday's close.

Du Pont broke 4 points from its early high. Stewart Warner slumped 2 1/2 points and Stromberg Carburetor, Studebaker and Mack Truck, 1 to 1 1/4. Losses of 1 to 2 points also were incurred by Baldwin, American Can, Pan American, Phillips Petroleum, Coudens, Patco Sugar, National Biscuit, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Delaware and Hudson and Norfolk & Western.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Max	Min
Adams Ex.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Air Reduction	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Alcoa	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Alum. Co. of Am.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Can.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Car & F.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Cel. & P.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Chem. & M.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Cit. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Col. & W.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. C. & P.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. E. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Ex.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Ind. & P.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Int. Corp.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. L. & W.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Loco.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. M. & E.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. N. & W.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. O. & F.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. P. & W.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. R. & E.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. S. & W.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. T. & E.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. U. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. V. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. W. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. X. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Y. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Z. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. A. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. B. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. C. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. D. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. E. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. F. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. G. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. H. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. I. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. J. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. K. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. L. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. M. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. N. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. O. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. P. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Q. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. R. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. S. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. T. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. U. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. V. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. W. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. X. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Y. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Z. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. A. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. B. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. C. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. D. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. E. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. F. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. G. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. H. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. I. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. J. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
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Am. L. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
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Am. S. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
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Am. S. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. T. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. U. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. V. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. W. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. X. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Y. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Z. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. A. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. B. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. C. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. D. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. E. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. F. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. G. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. H. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. I. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
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Am. K. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
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Am. O. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. P. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Q. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
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Am. T. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. U. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. V. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. W. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. X. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Y. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Z. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. A. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. B. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. C. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. D. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. E. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. F. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. G. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. H. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. I. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. J. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. K. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. L. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. M. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. N. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. O. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. P. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Q. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. R. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. S. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. T. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. U. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. V. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. W. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. X. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Y. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Z. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. A. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. B. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. C. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. D. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. E. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. F. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. G. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. H. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. I. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. J. & S.	71 1/2	71 3/4			

WOMEN SAIL FOR ENGLISH TOUR

Three of America's Foremost Swimmers to Exhibit Overseas Despite A. A. U. Ruling

NEW YORK, May 15.—In open defiance of the Amateur Athletic Union's ruling prohibiting American athletes from engaging in athletic events abroad this year, three of America's foremost women swimmers sailed for England today on the Berengaria. They are to tour the British Isles for five weeks and appear in a series of exhibitions, ending at London June 30.

The swimmers, Miss Gertrude Ederle, Miss Helen Wainwright and Miss Alleen Riggall, were accompanied by Miss Charlotte Epstein of the Women's Swimming Association, Miss Ederle, when questioned regarding the A. A. U. ruling, said she thought it was an arbitrary measure, wholly uncalculated, in that she believed amateur athletes were at liberty to appear when and where they pleased, so long as they did nothing to destroy their amateur standing.

"We don't believe, when it comes to a showdown, that the A. A. U. can prevent us from entering the tryouts for the 1924 Olympics as a result of the tour we are making now," Miss Ederle said.

Among other passengers on the Berengaria were J. M. Barnes, one of America's leading professional golfers, and John Farrel, who is to appear, both of whom are entered in the British open title event at Troon, Scotland, June 11-15. They will join the American professionals who arrived in England several weeks ago, in an attempt to keep in America the cup, won last year by W. C. Hagen.

Sir Stanley Lochrane, Irish sportsman, who promoted the recent match between Eugene Sarazen, W. Hagen, Jock Hutchison and Barnes, returned to England on the Berengaria, with a loving cup presented by members of the New York Athletic Club.

The vote of the Board of Governors of the A. A. U., rejecting the appeal of the girl swimming stars from a decision refusing them sanction for the trip abroad has been challenged. J. A. Reilly, attorney for the Women's Swimming Association, declared in a statement issued after the departure of the Misses Ederle, Wainwright and Riggall.

"Despite the fact that officials of the A. A. U. have stated that the appeal to the board of governors from a decision of the national registration committee has resulted unfavorably to the girls, the W. S. A. does not consider the matter settled," Mr. Reilly's statement said. "The vote on the appeal has been questioned and an investigation is now in progress."

It is contended by the W. S. A. that in matters of appellate jurisdiction a majority vote rules and not a two-thirds vote, as the A. A. U. holds. It is further contended on behalf of the girls that since they have complied with every regulation of the A. A. U. and the international federation that they are entitled to permits for foreign competition and that the A. A. U. has no authority to arbitrarily refuse permission.

HARVARD WINS OVER COLUMBIA

First Defeat for Latter—Crimson Pleased With Team's Showing

The Harvard varsity tennis followers are today looking forward with confidence to a victory over Princeton University next week, supporting this viewpoint on the showing against the strong Columbia University team, which the Crimson defeated at the Divinity Courts in one of the hardest-played matches seen there for some time by the score of 5 to 4, yesterday afternoon.

The visitors recently defeated Princeton 5 to 4, and until yesterday they had not lost a match this season, illustrating in a comparative manner the strength of the Crimson racquet men.

Columbia claims to have in F. T. Anderson '24 and Jerry Lang '22 two of the best collegiate tennis players in the country and they proved to be strong players yesterday winning their single matches against W. W. Ingraham '24 and Capt. Morris Duane '23, two of the Crimson's best. Capt. G. E. Emerson '23 was the other singles winner for the visitors, defeating G. C. Guild '23.

The other of the Columbia racquet men, however, were not up to the standard and failed to win a match, balancing the singles, with each team winning three and leaving the deciding points of the match to the outcome of the doubles.

The first of the doubles matches went to the Crimson and gave them the lead 4 to 3, but Anderson and R. H. Marshall '24 of Columbia, took their set against Guild and K. S. Pfaffman '24 with ease and again tied the score.

Captain Duane and Ingraham, however, had little difficulty in defeating Lang and Captain Emerson, winning the match 6-2, 6-4 and incidentally kept their winning record intact.

The feature of the day was the match between Ingraham and Anderson in the singles in which each displayed sterling tennis ability. The Columbia man was the stronger and won in straight sets, 6-4 and 6-3.

The summary:

SINGLES

F. T. Anderson, Columbia, defeated W. W. Ingraham, Harvard, 6-4, 6-2.

Jerry Lang, Columbia, defeated Capt. Morris Duane, Harvard, 7-5, 6-3.

Capt. G. E. Emerson, Columbia, defeated G. C. Guild, Harvard, 6-2, 6-3.

K. S. Pfaffman, Harvard, defeated R. H. Marshall '24, Columbia, 6-2, 6-3.

Alden Briggs, Harvard, defeated L. M. Wainwright, Columbia, 6-2, 6-3.

Louis Bondi, Harvard, defeated McLaughlin, Columbia, 7-5, 7-3.

DOUBLES

Capt. Morris Duane and W. W. Ingraham, Harvard, defeated Jerry Lang and Capt. G. E. Emerson, Columbia, 6-2, 6-4.

F. T. Anderson and R. H. Marshall, Columbia, defeated G. C. Guild and K. S. Pfaffman, Harvard, 6-2, 6-3.

Alden Briggs and W. P. Dixon, Harvard, defeated L. M. Wainwright and McLaughlin, Columbia, 6-2, 6-3.

OUIMET HEADS AMERICANS IN FIRST TRIAL OF STRENGTH

Nothing Superlative Is Achieved in the Contest for St. George's Vase

LONDON, Eng., May 14 (Special Correspondence).—The American amateur golf visitors have had their first trial of strength with the result that Dr. O. P. Willing, F. D. Ouimet and R. A. Gardner occupy the first three places in the contest for the St. George's Vase at Sandwich. This was a fine performance considering that it was their first test of importance. But taking into consideration also that the weather on both days was almost ideal,

champion, Douglas Grant, played a beautiful round of 74, but had ruined his chances with a first round of 85. Then came Ouimet with a round of 77 to add to his previous day's 76. The star shot of this round was a brassy at the seventh hole, which he laid down for a 3. After his interest centered around Dr. Willing, who found himself left with two holes to go and nine strokes for them with which to beat Ouimet. Each of these holes



F. D. Ouimet, American Golfer, Discussing the Course With His Caddie in the St. George's Cup Competition at Sandwich, England

hot and windless, nothing superlative was achieved. The winning score of 153 has been three times equalled and twice beaten.

On the first day there was disappointment at J. W. Sweetser's poor showing. He has come over with such a reputation that he was a little sad to see him tear up his card, an example followed by another champion player, C. J. H. Tolley. The scores at the end of the first day's play pointed to an American victory as it left Dr. Willing at 3 and getting 45. Then came Dr. Willing with a beautiful 74, which was almost flawless, as his figures show: Out—4 5 3 5 4 3 4 3 4. In—5 4 4 5 5 5 3 4 4. Ouimet's 74 might have been better but his last six holes were brilliant.

On the second day Bernard Darwin headed the field for some time with 157. His partner, the former Californian takes a lot of doing in 4, as he found out, and he had to be content with two 5s and a tie. Gardner who had done a 75 on the first day, wanted 77 to win, but made things difficult for himself by taking three putts each on the tenth and eleventh greens, and just missed with his countrymen on the last green, making a third tie.

This left the three Americans at the head, and Harry Braid's fine 74 was no good with a first day's 80 to add to it. English hopes then had to rely on Scott and Wethered, but a 6 at the thirteenth left the latter too much to do, and Scott seemed to go to pieces after passing the turn and ended up with 83.

One can only watch two players at a time with any attention, and one shot of Ouimet's lives in the memory. Those who know Sandwich know also what an excursion into the sandhills means. His drive at the fifth landed about half way up one of these steep and high sandhills. When he took up his stance it looked as if the ball was about level with his eyes, but from this position he managed to put his iron shot over the "maiden" bunker and only just short of the green.

YALE POLO FOUR WINS FROM FORT HAMILTON

NEW YORK, May 15.—In preparation for the first intercollegiate polo championship team of the United States, against Princeton tomorrow, the Yale polo four engaged in a fast practice game against a Fort Hamilton team at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., yesterday, and won, 9 to 1.

As has been the case in all the regular games of the championship series for Yale so far, R. L. Dean and B. P. Baldwin were the outstanding performers. Dean accounted for five goals and Baldwin the other four. Maj. A. L. Sands of the Fort Hamilton team made the only goal credited to his team. The summary:

YALE

No. 1—B. P. Baldwin, Capt. G. Graton No. 2—R. L. Dean, Maj. A. L. Sands No. 3—Sandford Hewett, Capt. J. T. Neu No. 4—C. C. Hopkins, Capt. C. W. Yull

Score—Yale University 9, Fort Hamilton 1. Goals—Dean 5, Baldwin 4, for Yale; Sands for Fort Hamilton. Referee—Col. F. A. Dale, U. S. A. Time—Six 7½-minute periods.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	19	4	826
Buffalo	12	11	522
Toronto	10	10	500
Jersey City	11	13	468
Newark	9	12	429
Reading	5	14	354
Syracuse	5	15	330

RESULTS MONDAY

Rochester 10, Jersey City 1.

Newark 5, Syracuse 5.

Rochester 10, Reading 8.

PITTSBURGH RELEASES BROWN

PITTSBURGH, May 15.—Pittsburgh yesterday released Pitcher M. L. Brown under an optional agreement to the Dallas club of the Texas League. He came here last year from Reading of the International League.

Hagen Plays Finely In Tourney at Leeds

W. C. HAGEN, American golf star and the holder of the British open championship title, made a most impressive showing here today when he did a 75 in the qualifying round for the Yorkshire Evening News golf tournament. Practically all of the prominent British professionals are entered.

Rugby Sarazen, American open champion, is also entered as well as J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian star, who is Hagen's exhibition partner.

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	13	7	720
St. Louis	14	11	585
Pittsburgh	13	13	545
Cincinnati	12	12	500
Chicago	12	13	480
Boston	10	13	465
Brooklyn	10	14	417
Philadelphia	7	16	394

RESULTS MONDAY

St. Louis 7, Boston 1.

Pittsburgh 4, New York 1.

Brooklyn 6, Chicago 1.

Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 3.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.

Chicago at Brooklyn.

Pittsburgh at New York.

Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

HOMERS WIN FOR ST. LOUIS

Home runs critical junctures by H. H. Myers and Jack Smith gave St. Louis a big lead in the game with Boston yesterday. E. J. Pfeffer worked well in the pinches, and received brilliant support. The victory puts Branch Rickey's club within four games of the head of the league. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
 St. Louis 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 7 13 0
 Boston 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 1

Batteries—Pfeffer and Alsmith; Benton, Genewick, Fillingim; O'Neil, Loepp, pitcher; Myers, Smith, McCormick and Derr. Time—1h. 53m.

ADAMS MAKES SERIES EVEN

NEW YORK, May 15.—Pittsburgh with the veteran C. B. Adams in the box, evened the series with New York by winning today's engagement, 4 to 1. Charles Grinstead kept on hitting, getting a single in one of his four appearances at the plate, while J. A. Tierney found A. N. Nehf for a single and home run. New York's only hit was a homer by Earl Smith. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
 New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 8 0
 Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 2

Batteries—Adams and Schmidt; Neff, Jonnard and Smith, Loepp, pitcher; Nehf, Umpires—Hart and Klein. Time—1h. 41m.

ANOTHER FOR BROOKLYN

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
 Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 12 1
 Chicago 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 12 1

Batteries—Cadore and Taylor; Aldridge, Hartman, Umpires—Quigley and Pfirman. Time—1h. 40m.

REDS MAKE IT TWO IN ROW

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
 Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 11 5
 Philadelphia 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 12 1

Batteries—Riley and Wingo; Head and Henline. Umpires—Finerman and Moran. Time—1h. 10m.

PURDUE TENNIS TEAM WINS ONE-SIDED MEET

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 14 (Special).—Purdue University had a walk-away in its tennis meet with Northwestern University, taking all four of the singles matches and both doubles contests. M. W. Daugherty '25, after being led by R. M. Corbett '24 of Northwestern 4 to 1, evened up the count and then, after a hard battle, took the set, 9 to 7. Losing the set seemed to weaken Corbett's playing, and he failed to take a single game in the second set.

None of the three other matches in the singles or the two matches in the doubles were closely contested. The doubles were played in a light drizzle. Capt. J. Daugherty '23 of Purdue defeated V. A. Thompson '23, the leader of the visiting team, in straight sets of 6-2, 6-2. The Daugherty brothers teamed together and defeated W. J. Dechert '25 and Thompson in two love sets in the fast time of 20 minutes. R. W. Munro '23 and E. G. Thompson '23, the other Purdue doubles team, downed Corbett and H. R. Barrett '23 without any trouble.

This is the first Conference tennis victory that Purdue has won for several years. The summary:

SINGLES

J. C. Daugherty, Purdue, defeated V. A. Thompson, Northwestern, 6-2, 6-2.

E. G. Thomas, Purdue, defeated W. J. Dechert, Northwestern, 6-2, 6-2.

M. W. Daugherty, Purdue, defeated R. M. Corbett, Northwestern, 9-7, 6-2.

R. W. Munro, Purdue, defeated H. R. Barrett, Northwestern, 6-2, 6-3.

DOUBLES

J. C. and M. W. Daugherty, Purdue, defeated W. J. Dechert and V. A. Thompson, Northwestern, 6-0, 6-0.

E. G. Thomas and G. E. Thomas, Purdue, defeated R. M. Corbett and H. R. Barrett, Northwestern, 6-2, 6-0.

FRESHMAN TELEGRAPHIC MEET

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15 (Special).—The third annual Missouri Valley Conference Freshman telegraphic track and field meet will take place tomorrow afternoon. Members of each team will run against time and all marks will be tabulated and forwarded to the athletic department of Washington University in St. Louis. A comparison of records will then be made and the winning team announced. University of Kansas won the event last year and many good marks were established. E. C. Norton of Kansas, then a first-year man, was high point scorer of the meet.

READING ACQUIRES BYRD LYNN

MEMPHIS, May 14.—Byrd Lynn, a catcher formerly with the Chicago Americans, has been sold by the local club to the Reading, Pa., team of the International League.

WESLEYAN GETS ZASH

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 14.—D. W. Zash, last season's captain of the Springfield Training School basketball team and former football and track man, has been appointed to the coaching staff of Wesleyan, it was announced today.

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Long and Short-Distance Varsity Crews for Harvard

Coach F. J. Muller Is Developing an Entirely Different Eight for Henley Distance From Four-Mile Crew

Harvard's much-talked-about rowing organization, which has been consistently unsuccessful for several years and during the past year, especially, has seen changes made over night. Due for another radical departure. Following closely upon the heels of his wholesale shifts of the first and second varsity crews, F. J. Muller, head coach, announced yesterday that his efforts in the future would be directed toward the development of two distinctly different crews—a light, fast crew for the short races, and a heavier, more powerful crew for the regular four-mile encounter with Yale.

This constitutes one of the most important changes which has come into the Harvard system for many years. It is being planned with the sole idea of eliminating trying to develop one crew for both short and long races.

Coach Muller announced yesterday that these two crews would be trained along entirely different lines; that the short-race organization would be developed for the Henley and the 1½-mile courses, at least nothing more than two miles, specializing in high strokes, sprinting, and rapid rounding into condition; the long-race crew, on the contrary, would be built up slowly, carefully, with the stroke kept long and slow, albeit powerful, throughout the greater part of the spring season, and then rounded up to fitness for the final campaign against Yale on the four-mile course on the Thames River late in June.

The short-race crew will be used for races such as the triangular regatta with the United States Naval Academy and Princeton; for the Cornell race and for any other such events as may come in during the preliminary season. The big crew probably will not see any action until the final race with Yale.

Coach Muller realizes, of course, that though he has signed a contract, he is still more or less on trial, and that therefore he cannot count definitely on anything for next year. However, he intimated that he will lose no time in the introduction of the system, for he announced yesterday plans to reorganize the second varsity, and it is probable that this

Chicago Wins Over Two "Big Ten" Rivals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—Two dual meets with "Big Ten" rivals were won by University of Chicago teams here yesterday. The Maroon golf team defeated Northwestern University for the second time this season, the score being 11 to 1, while the Midway tennis squad repulsed an attack from Ohio State University, 5 to 0. Prof. A. A. Stagg's protégés in both of these sports are strong favorites for Conference championships.

In the only golf match that brought a close decision, S. R. Miller '25 of Chicago outscored R. H. Matson '23 of Northwestern, 2 to 1. G. H. Hartman '23, Maroon captain, defeated the Purple leader, W. L. Hayes, by a score of 10 to 6. The high cards were 83, made by Hartman and Miller. The Nassau system of scoring was used.

The summary:

C. B. Windette, Chicago, defeated G. A. Asterlund, Northwestern, 3 to 0.

G. H. Hartman, Chicago, defeated C. B. Stearns, Northwestern, 3 to 0.

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Two of the singles matches in tennis went to extra sets before the Maroon defenders triumphed. K. A. Valentine '25 of Chicago, had a hard time disposing of S. D. Parker of Ohio State, the result being 3-6, 6-4, 7-5. A. E. Frankenstein of Chicago, lost his first set to M. Shapiro '25 of Ohio State, but won the match, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4. In the battle by the respective No. 1 men, E. W. Wilson '25 of Chicago, defeated Capt. N. H. Carran '23 of Ohio State, 6-2, 6-2.

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GULF FISHERMEN TO RACE

GALVESTON, Tex., May 14.—Preliminary plans have been made for a big Gulf of Mexico sailing classic similar to the annual races held off New York harbor, according to announcement here today. The contest will be held off Galveston in August and deep-sea fishing schooners from all gulf ports will be invited to participate.

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HOTELS AND RESORTS

Stanford to Send 10 Men to Chicago Meet

I. A. A. A. Games at Philadelphia Conflict With Exams

PALO ALTO, Cal., May 14 (Special)—Leland Stanford Junior University board of athletic control authorized the sending of a track team to compete in the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field meet in Chicago, June 15 and 16, today.

The idea of sending a team east this year has been made much of in rumors shifting around the campus for the past few weeks. Nothing definite had been decided by the board of athletic control until today, when Dr. W. H. Barrow announced, after a consultation with a majority of the members of the board, that the team would be sent east.

The meet at Chicago was considered the most logical for the Stanford team to enter for several reasons. One was that the I. A. A. A. meet will conflict with final examinations, while the meet at Chicago can be entered without the athletes missing any of their studies, as their final examinations can be given before they leave. Stanford will not enter the Pacific Coast Conference meet.

A 10-man team will be selected to represent Stanford at Chicago. The men to enter will probably be picked from those who did the best in the California meet. The men who have the best chance, seem to be J. D. Campbell '24, N. V. Judah '23, R. F. Williamson '23, N. D. Dole '25, W. W. Swayne '24, E. F. Daly '24, E. E. Elliott '23, C. L. Falk '23, Hugo Leistner, W. M. Black Jr. '23, W. J. Kemnitzer and J. L. Arthur.

Campbell will be able to take care of the sprints. He has not had much experience before this year, but in the California meet he came second in the 100 yards and won the 200 yards with ease, setting a new Stanford-California record of 22.1-58. Stanford has two fast men in the quarter to select from. These men are Judah and Williamson. Judah has shown himself to be one of the best quarter-milers in the State.

The representative in the half-mile will be either Dole, Swayne, or Daly. Coach R. L. Templeton has told these men that whoever covers the half in 1m. 58s. will get to make the trip. If all three make this time, they will probably all be sent. Elliott is the outstanding miler, having won the California meet mile with ease.

In the hurdles Stanford has two men of first caliber. Lane Falk won both events in the California meet, setting new records for both. From this showing he should be able to place at Chicago. Leistner runs neck and neck with Falk, and may even be able to beat the Stanford captain.

Black, in the pole vault, will undoubtedly be a member of the 10-man team. He comes second at the I. A. A. A. last year, and has been doing better than ever this year. He should be able to clear 15 feet under hard competition.

Kemnitzer and Arthur seem to be the only men who have a chance in the field events. Kemnitzer has done six feet in the high jump and Arthur can throw the discus 135 feet.

MICHIGAN WINS, 7 TO 4, IN "BIG TEN" LEAGUE

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 15 (Special)—University of Michigan continued its march toward a "Big Ten" championship by defeating the University of Iowa, here yesterday 7 to 4. E. C. Gibson '23, Wolverine left-hander pitched the entire game for the victors.

Although he was unsteady at times and batted head in the eighth, Gibson, holding the Hawkeyes scoreless in all but two innings, C. A. Duhm '25, started in the box for Iowa, but after eight hits he was taken from the game with one out in the fourth. W. H. Marshall '25 came to the rescue and held Michigan to three scattered hits during the remainder of the contest.

Coach J. M. Barry gave L. H. Burdett '23 a chance on second in the hope of strengthening the weak spot on his team. The Iowa coach was forced, however, to replace him in the sixth after his errors had meant several scores and sent in O. E. Chaloupka '25, who played errorless ball for the remainder of the game.

J. H. Shackelford '23 scored four of Michigan's runs. L. B. Bledsoe '24 made three hits including a triple. W. E. Scantlebury '25, Iowa shortstop, accepted seven chances without an error and made a single and triple in four times at bat. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Michigan	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Batteries—Gibson and Blott, Duhm, Marshall and Bledsoe. Umpire—Barney McHardland. Time—2h.

OHIO ELIMINATES ILLINOIS FROM RACE

URBANA, Ill., May 15 (Special)—Ohio State University defeated the University of Illinois baseball team, 1 to 0, here yesterday, in a game which was called in the sixth on account of rain and which eliminates Illinois from the Intercollegiate Conference race.

Ollie Klee '25 stole four bases, and his successful steal of home in the sixth won the game. L. H. Simonich '25 substituting for F. C. Dougherty '23 behind the plate, allowing the pitched ball to get by him.

W. E. Roettger '24 pitched excellent ball for Illinois, striking out nine batters. H. H. Workman '24 struck out five Illinois batters and held the Carl Lundgren athletes to three scattered hits. Roettger allowed only four.

Rain began to fall heavily in the fourth inning, but the game continued. When Ohio State scored in the sixth, playing conditions were impossible and Umpire Brooks called the game. Score by innings:

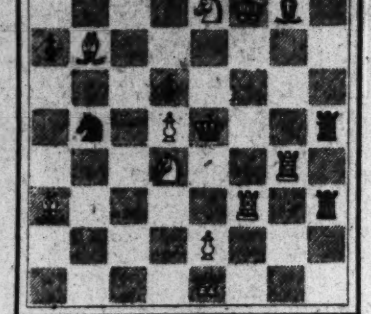
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ohio State	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Workman and Harris; Roettger and Simonich. Umpire—F. C. Brooks.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 469

By J. K. Heydon



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 470

By J. Pospisil



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 469. Q-B3, K-K4, K-K4, Threat

No. 470. K-K4, K-K4, K-K4, K-K4, K-K4, K-K4

Prob. Comp. K-K4 or Q5

A. M. Sparke K-K4

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An economical mate is one where

every White piece takes an essential

part in the mate, exception being made

for the White King and pawns, which

are not required to be represented.

A "letter M" problem by J. E. Funk,

Altona, Man., dedicated to Miss Mar-

garet McLeod and composed especially

for The Christian Science Monitor.

Black

White to play and mate in two

White

White to play and mate in two

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White to play and mate in two

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FINANCIAL PLAN FOR REBUILDING AUSTRIA IS STRIKING SUCCESS

Ruhr Invasion Made Other European Exchanges Fluctuate Violently, While Austrian Currency Remained Stable

As an achievement in post-war financial reconstruction the success of the League of Nations' plan for the rebuilding of Austria is without parallel. It will be recalled that The Christian Science Monitor during January printed a series of three articles by Dr. Max Kulka, prominent Vienna editor, outlining the main features of that plan. The following is the first of two further articles by Dr. Kulka giving a first-hand account of its progress.

VIENNA, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—I described in my last article for The Christian Science Monitor the new scheme for the salvation of Austria, which was taken in hand some six months ago. I have shown that its inception was chiefly due to the fact that the new Austrian Chancellor succeeded in proving, first to the cabinets of Prague and Rome, and through their mediation to the governments of England and France, that the continued existence of Austria was not an exclusively Austrian interest, but a problem of the gravest concern to the whole of Europe. He proved that the famous dictum of one of the delegates to the Conference of Berlin in 1878, that "Austria, if not already existing, would have to be created," is true of the new Austria as well as of the old monarchy.

Success of Reconstruction Plan

Much has happened since the penning of my last article. The scheme for the reconstruction of Austria has been proved on the touchstone of most trying times, and not been found wanting. The fact that the violent convulsion of the whole of Europe brought about by the Ruhr invasion has not been able to shake the stability of Austrian currency is nothing short of a marvel. If one remembers, how only a year ago the Austrian krone responded to any change, however slight, in the political or economic structure of Europe by a further depreciation, one can see the immensity of the change. The Austrian krone remained absolutely stable in the past quarter, when nearly all the other European exchanges suffered the most violent fluctuations. The German mark has sunk to a fraction of its former value. Nearly all the European exchanges are subject to the very violent changes and only the Austrian krone has been spared these excitements. This is entirely and exclusively due to the measures taken under the League of Nations scheme, which is thus bearing fruit in a remarkably short time.

I shall take up the history of the scheme where I dropped it. The new bank of issue was established true to date and stopped at once the issue of uncovered notes. The banknote circulation is practically stable and even shows signs of reduction. The discount policy of the bank is very strict and has caused a great stringency of money, as neither the big banks nor the industries could any longer procure credits easily on their commercial bills. This is one of the great drawbacks of the new policy, as it has caused a tremendous rise in the rate of interest. Money is dear and even first-class industrial concerns have to pay from 25 to 50 per cent a year on their credits. There were times when the yearly rate of interest stood at anything between 200 and 250 per cent. The national bank of issue adheres absolutely to its policy of printing no more uncovered notes.

Restoration of Confidence

Then, the Austrian Government issued a short term internal loan on a gold basis—the so-called 3 per cent dollar treasury bill, redeemable on June 1, 1923. This was to be subscribed in dollars, English pounds, or any other sound currency, in order to tide the country over the period until the first foreign credits flowed in. The restoration of confidence is best proved by the fact that it is the first time since 1918 that the Austrian Government was able to issue an internal loan with no compulsion of any sort, and to receive from the population its carefully hidden hoards of foreign currency. The proceeds of this internal loan, which yielded rather more than \$4,000,000 or 238,000,000 kronen, together with other available funds, enabled the Government to carry on until the beginning of March the date on which the first foreign credits were timed to flow in. This was the crucial moment. Evil prophets were not wanting, who said that now the same would happen that has happened with all the other schemes by which Austria has been fooled by the Entente, whose promises always remained on paper and which failed to materialize when the actual money was called for. This time, however, the pessimists were wrong. The League of Nations, which knew that its authority was at stake, used all its influence to good purpose.

To understand the position clearly, it must be realized that the scheme of the League of Nations provides for credits amounting to a total of \$27,000,000, which sum is considered necessary to cover the deficit of the state budget for the following period of two years, after which it is hoped that Austria will be able to stand on its own feet. But it was realized in the very beginning that it would take a considerable time to carry through the financing of these big transactions, and it was, therefore, provided that the negotiations for these definite credits would last until May. In order to cover the financial needs of the country in the meantime, short term, interim credits were issued, which were to be repaid out of the definite long-term loan. When Dr. Seipel went to Paris in the beginning of February, he laid before the League of Nations Council a report, which gave a detailed account of the work done in Austria toward reconstruction.

Bank of England Leads

The report made an excellent impression and negotiations for the placing of the interim credits to the amount of \$3,500,000 were begun at once and were almost immediately successful. The lead was taken by the Bank of England which formed an in-

ternational concern of the most powerful European banks, and so success was insured from the very beginning. In order to understand the part played by the Bank of England, which took such a great interest in the success of the scheme, one must know that the Bank of England acquired about two years ago a controlling majority in the shares of one of the biggest Austrian banks, the Anglo-Austrian Bank, which transferred its seat from Vienna to London. Since then the Bank of England, and particularly its governor, have continually shown the greatest interest in helping Austria out of her predicament.

The terms under which these provisional credits of \$3,500,000 were granted are easy and the terms of interest, although slightly different for the various countries, exceed in no case 8 per cent. Of the total sum of \$3,500,000 Great Britain, with the co-operation of the Bank of England, contributed \$1,800,000; France, with the support of the Bank of France, 600,000 francs; Belgium, 800,000 francs; the Netherlands, 400,000 francs; the leading banks of the Belgian National Bank; Holland participates with 6,000,000 florins; of the remainder, 5,000,000 francs will be supplied by Switzerland and \$100,000 by Sweden. Probably never before have so many state banks co-operated in the active work of launching a national loan. The Morgan group has shown a lively interest, but did not participate in the interim credits, but it is expected that America will figure largely in the definite credits.

Bonds Convertible

The bonds of all loans are convertible into the long-term loan, of which they are the precursors. The whole loan has been guaranteed by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia for 24.5 per cent per country and for 2 per cent by Belgium. The guarantee is covered by the so-called collateral bonds taken over by the individual states, according to extent of respective guarantee.

The Swiss National Bank in Bern acts as trustee. The guarantee bonds of the different countries will be deposited there, and the bank is authorized to present the bonds to the respective governments. In case the debtor state should not meet its liability, the Swiss Bank, too, is to receive all payments of the debtor during the term, so that these payments may be disposed of according to the conditions of the loan.

The gross profits of the Austrian customs and the Austrian tobacco monopoly are security for the entire debt service of the loan.

The issue of the British section is issued at \$93 and redeemable on March 1, 1924, has been a great success and was largely oversubscribed.

DUTCH POLITICAL STATUS IMPROVES

Holland's Colonies Increase in Cultural and Mineral Wealth

THE HAGUE, April 22 (Special Correspondence)—Two factors will prove in the future to be of the greatest consequence for Holland's political status in the world, says Prof. A. H. Struycken, crown counsel and delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, in a widely discussed pamphlet, "The Main Lines of Holland's Foreign Policy," published a few weeks ago. They are: the political development of the population of the Dutch East Indian colonies, and Holland's membership in the League of Nations.

The Dutch East Indian colonies, with a population of approximately 45,000,000, important in plantations and rich in mineral wealth, are awakening politically. The new Dutch Constitution opens up the possibility for participation in state affairs, and so the time may come when these vast areas, equal to a fourth part of the whole of Europe, will actively take part in the government of the Dutch-Indo-European Empire. This political evolution reveals new prospects and possibilities of the utmost importance.

No less significant is Holland's membership in the League of Nations. Being a member of the League means also the undertaking to help other members when attacked. This obligation will probably be fortified by the so-called alliance-treaties, which will be a part of the scheme to reduce national armaments. In this way Holland may be involved in disputes of other countries, in which it has no interest at all, and in which it would have taken no active part but for the membership in the League.

The author asks: "Will it be possible for Holland to maintain its traditional policy of neutrality and independence?" In his opinion it will be increasingly difficult. On the one hand, the League will gain in power and demand more and more from its members. This being the case, Prof. Struycken wishes the political power of the League not to be expanded further than in proportion to its juridical power. It must be the foreign policy of Holland to promote as much as possible the development of the juridical organs of the League, such as the World Court, which unfortunately is housed at The Hague. On the other hand the colonies throw an increased burden on the Dutch statesmen. Holland's Indian neutrality will be a far less easy proposition than the European one. In order to maintain this neutrality the author considers a colonial navy absolutely necessary. It will both lessen the cupidity of other nations in regard to the colonies, and help to fulfill the duties of a big nation, into which Holland is developing.

\$200,000 SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 10 (Special Correspondence)—The people of South Dakota plan the erection of a soldiers' memorial building, to be erected at a cost of \$200,000. It will stand as a memorial to the soldiers from the State who served their country during the World War.

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FINLAND MUST KEEP TO A NEUTRAL POLICY

HELSINGFORS, April 24 (Special)

—Mr. Vennola, the Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made an important statement in the parliamentary committee for foreign affairs. It was essential for Finland to maintain her neutral policy in connection with the conflicts between other powers. An intervention on the part of Finland would not advance any settlement of the disagreements but would be harmful to the interests and rights of Finland. No one can prevent us from criticizing the course of the world's policy, but it is our duty to act so that we maintain our good relations with the powers whose help we may some day require.

As to Finland's relations with the Scandinavian countries and the Baltic states, it was of vital interest to Finland that these relations were of the best. Strong ties of and fellowship in culture existed between Finland and the former group of states and political relations with the latter. As to Russia, good relations were also here of great importance, within the clauses of the peace treaty. The Karelian problem would have to be settled on the basis of the treaty and the League of Nations.

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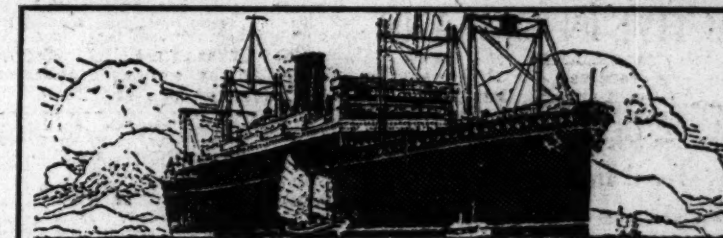
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651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 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1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 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2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 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THE HOME FORUM

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WHEN we of an earlier generation grew dull in wrestling with our "sums," we used to solace ourselves with the rhyme—

"Multiplication is vexation;
Division is as bad.
The Rule of Three puzzles me
And Fractions drive me mad."

Those were the days when we learned the multiplication tables by rote and said them in a sing-song, accompanied by a rhythmic swaying of the body. We could say the fives and the tens, oh, so fast! but frequently we stumbled over the sevens and nines, and such like. We thought our mathematical pathway beset with great difficulties. But, sitting here with an old arithmetic before me, I am convinced that our ways were ways of pleasantness and peace.

It is a curious old book of nearly five hundred pages and is dated 1896. Its closely-printed title page states, among other things, that it is "intended to answer the double purpose of Arithmetic Instruction and Miscellaneous Information." As to the latter there can be no question. The mathematical instruction, according to modern standards, would be considered very limited.

Each of the more than six hundred problems that make up the book, is on a different subject. Each subject is given a run-in title which is followed by minute information and illustrated by poetic and other quotations, references to learned books, and there are footnotes to every page. The topic, "Early Rising" begins with the exhortation,

"Rise, light thy candle, see thy task begun
Ere redd'ning streaks proclaim the distant sun."

This effusion is supported by the statement, "The advantages of this habit must, indeed, be very numerous, since, as the pious Hervey observes, divine and human wisdom, the Scriptures, and the classics, are bound to concur in frequent recommendations of it. Not to advert to solitary pastimes, to this effect in other books of holy writ, several of Solomon's proverbs, while inveighing against sloth or extolling diligence, make the time spent in the repose of sleep the principal evidence of the former vice or test of the latter excellence. Our own poets, also, have been glowing and energetic on this most interesting topic. So particularly Milton's 'Paradise Lost.'"

Then follows a quotation from Thomson's "Summer":
"Falsely luxurious, will not man awake,
And springing from the bed of sloth,
The cool, the fragrant, and the silent hour,
To meditation due and sacred song?"

Next there is a long prose quotation, which a footnote says is from

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"Wakened's Memoirs," further praising early rising. Then Dr. Doddridge is called upon to testify that his success was due "principally if not entirely to the habit of early rising." After hearing from John Wesley, who "rose constantly at four o'clock in the morning," comes this summing up: "In a word, there is scarcely a person eminent for learning or piety either in ancient or modern times, of whom it is not recorded that he was an early riser."

By this time have you forgotten that we are talking about arithmetic? But all this more than two-page dissertation is but to prepare the pupil to grasp, in all its ramifications, the one arithmetical question.

"How much time, in the course of 40 years, does a person who rises at five o'clock in the morning gain over another who continues in bed until seven, supposing both go to rest at the same hour at night? Ans. 3 yrs., 121 days, and 16 hours."

Similarly more than six hundred problems are discussed as fully as in a popular encyclopedia, giving endless facts in geography, history, politics, and natural science, while the quotations, running well toward the one thousand mark, make it a fair anthology of poetry through the eighteenth century. Such topics as the Spanish Armada, figs, the British Constitution, embroidery, beans, sausage, anemones, honey, turkeys, battering ram, horse-shoeing, the velocity of light, and rubber, are joyously thrown together without plan or sequence.

If any pupil had followed up the quotations from Milton alone he would know "Paradise Lost" fairly well. Gay would tell him that

"Good housewives,
Defended by 'th' umbrellas' oily shed,
Safe through the wet in clinking patters tread."

From Cowper, the pupil—remember that this is elementary Arithmetic—might learn the value and the danger of the pen:

"The sacred implement I now employ
Might prove a mischief, or at best a toy;
A trifle, if it move but to amuse:
But, if to wrong the judgment and abuse,
Worse than a poisoned dagger in the basest hand,
It stabs at once the morals of the land."

The ethical and moral side are sustained by such quotations as

"The pride of family is all a cheat,
The virtuous only are the truly great."

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
The rest is all but leather and prunello."

There would be formed at least a speaking acquaintance with Spenser, Shakespeare, Addison, Gray, Dryden, Akenside, Swift, Dyer, Goldsmith and many lesser lights—mere rushlights; there would be many a dip into the classics: Homer, Virgil, Anacreon, Lucrèce, Horace.

Let anyone might think that all this general information could be skipped with impunity, witness these examples in simple addition:

"To as many of the smallest British coins as a lunar month, according to the usual computation, has days, add as many sixpences as there have been sovereigns since the Conquest, including his present majesty George the Third;" or,

"To as many guineas as the Israelites wandered years in the desert, add as many half-crowns as there are provinces in Spain."

As though this were not enough and to spare, there are twelve pages of questions to be used for examinations. These are printed solid in fine print and have the general appearance here reproduced:

"Why is Iamask linen so called?—why were Isis and Osiris so much honored in Egypt?—in whose reign was the Act of Uniformity passed?—for what was John Kyrie renowned?—where did Timothy Bennett reside?—of what works was Sir John Hawkins the author?—to whom did Birmingham give birth?—what is his age at the present time?"

And so on over the whole range of human knowledge.
Poor children! to be crammed with this heterogeneous mass of facts! I close the book to revert to happy memories of my sing-song multiplication tables.

F. M.

Canterbury Bells

Then I see you,
Standing under a spire of pale blue larkspur,
With a basket of roses on your arm.
You are cool, like silver,
And you smile.

I think the Canterbury bells are playing little tunes.
You tell me that the peonies need spraying.
That the columbines have overrun all bounds,
That the pyrus japonica should be cut back and rounded.

You tell me these things.
But I look at you, heart of silver,
White heart-flame of polished silver,
Burning beneath the blue steeples of the larkspur.

And I long to kneel instantly at your feet.
While all about us peal the loud, sweet Te Deums of the Canterbury bells.
—Amy Lowell.

Courage

Fear God, and take your own part.
There's Bible in that, young man; see how Moses feared God, and how he took his own part against everybody who meddled with him. And see how David feared God, and took his own part. . . . So fear God, young man, and never give in! The world can bully, and is fond, provided it sees a man in a kind of difficulty, of getting about him, calling him coarse names, and even going so far as to hustle him; but the world, like all bullies, carries a white feather in its tail, and no sooner sees the man taking off his coat, and offering to fight its best, than it scatters here and there, and is all ways civil to him afterwards.—Borrow.



A Clump of Trees. From the Woodcut by Paul Rytter

PAUL RYTTER is a young Danish artist whose work attracted almost immediate attention. The above woodcut has been acquired by both the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum. Mr. Rytter, however, does not confine his efforts to this medium, for he has also done excellent work in oil.

Black and white, however, are dear to his heart and he seems to be able to endow them with what one might almost call auxiliary effects, which further emphasize the mood he desires to convey. In the print reproduced above there is what his countrymen would call a very well rendered "stemming," a word for which the English language, in spite of its richness, has no adequate expression. You have the same word, somewhat modified, of course, in German and Swedish, and it gives at once and concisely the desired meaning, whereas in English it is necessary to fall back upon less comprehensive and expressive words, such as atmosphere or mood.

Well, there is stemming in Paul Rytter's "clump of trees," with the light of the sky reflected in the furrows of the plowed field in front and the two wind-tossed birds above the well-designed straggling trees—a very complete little picture.

Night Song of the Stream

Beautiful as are the footways that wind up and across the forests and the fields, still more beautiful are the waterways, where streams ripple down, always talking, and forever clothing the earth with flowers and ferns and the greenest of carpets, as they journey from the very tops of the hills to the river at the bottom of the valley.

They have so many different phases, and arrest one in so many different ways. There is the rush and clamour of the full winter torrent; the mist-wraith that so often haunts the brooks at sundown; the crooning note of the summer water among the cresses in the shallows; the clear slide of the stream over ledges and broad rocks; the delight of tiny cascades dripping over steps made by the roots of ancient trees; the cool sound of the running water on a hot August day.

But above all these, and many other lovable characteristics, there stands out the wild, haunting, never-to-be-forgotten song of the stream as heard through the stillness of the night, when shimmering, golden moonlight seems to mingle with the sighing of the pines, and the night scents of honeysuckle and dew-damped fern; when the dark outlines of the high, wooded hills convey a curious sense of brooding loneliness.

The song is always happy, lifting, and hopeful. Freed from the over-riding sounds of the day that gave it but little chance to be heard, the stream seems to have gained new powers, and to sing aloud with sheer abandon of joy, especially when the springs are full; and it calls to others near and far, who add their music as they hasten on to the river.

The night song of a mountain stream stands alone in the world of sound, and admits of no classification. Unless you have heard it, with drowsy ears, ringing outside your bedroom window the whole night long, you can form no idea of its peculiar charm; and once you have heard it, you realize that it is useless to attempt to describe it by means of the ordinary alphabet.—Flora Klickmann, in "The Trail of the Ragged Robin."

L'Autorité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

UNE image bien connue, paraissant fréquemment dans les annonces de cours d'éducation commerciale et scientifique, représente un jeune homme robuste, aux yeux pénétrants, d'un maintien impressionnant, debout devant un groupe d'hommes, les directeurs d'une grande entreprise commerciale, qui prêtent attentivement l'oreille aux paroles qu'il énonce avec autorité.

La connaissance intime et experte qu'il a de son occupation ou profession, ils s'adressent à lui pour en obtenir des informations définies et dignes de confiance. Les explications qu'il en reçoit font autorité pour eux, parce qu'ils croient que, par suite de son éducation et de son expérience, il connaît son sujet. Ses paroles ont du poids et leurs décisions sont en grande partie basées sur ses recommandations.

Lorsque quelqu'un parle en s'appuyant sur des connaissances démontrées, son autorité est acceptée et ses paroles exercent une influence correspondante. Le plus grand exemple de ce fait est Christ Jésus, dont il est dit, qu'après qu'il eut émis la plus grande de toutes les proclamations religieuses, le Sermon sur la Montagne, "les foules furent frappées de son enseignement; car il les enseignait comme ayant autorité, et non pas comme leurs scribes." C'est-à-dire, non pas comme quelqu'un qui ne possède que la lettre de la religion. Ses auditeurs cherchaient en lui avec empressement l'assurance née de la compréhension qu'il donnait à ses paroles le son clair de la vérité.

On remarquera avec intérêt que dans le récit de l'Evangile selon St. Matthieu, il est déclaré qu'après avoir achevé ces discours, il descendit de la montagne et guérit beaucoup de malades. N'était-ce pas là une leçon de choses des plus pratiques, prouvant la vérité de ses enseignements? Comment aurait-il pu démontrer autrement et aussi indubitablement la vérité de ce qu'il enseignait et de sa relation avec le Père, si ce n'est par la destruction de la manifestation de l'erreur, qui se présentait devant lui sous forme de maladie? Telle était la preuve positive de son autorité.

Quelqu'un va, inévitablement, demander: Mais quelle était la source de ce pouvoir extraordinaire dont Jésus était si étonnamment doué? Est-il accessible aux mortels à présent? Comment peuvent-ils l'obtenir? Telles sont les questions auxquelles la Science Chrétienne répond aujourd'hui pour des multitudes de gens, et si répond non seulement par des paroles mais par des œuvres actuelles, comme preuve de l'autorité de ses enseignements. A la page 315 de "Science et Santé" avec la Clé des Ecritures," Mrs. Eddy dit: "L'origine et l'intelligence spirituelles de Jésus lui permirent de démontrer les faits de l'Etre, de prouver d'une manière irréfutable comment la Vérité spirituelle détruit l'erreur matérielle, guérit la maladie, et triomphe de la mort." Et bien que la Science Chrétienne reconnaisse que Jésus exprimait le Christ, la Vérité, plus complètement qu'aucune autre

personne, elle soutient inévitablement, qu'en acquérant la compréhension spirituelle, on peut répéter les œuvres du Nazaréen.

D'ailleurs, la Science Chrétienne va plus loin. Elle explique comment on peut acquérir la compréhension spirituelle au moyen de laquelle on arrive à cette préparation qui nous met à même de parler avec autorité, l'autorité qui démontre la domination sur les œuvres du diable, sur le mal sous toutes ses formes. Cette préparation spirituelle, qui confère à l'homme l'autorité sur toute forme de mal, a trait aux fondements mêmes de l'existence. Considérant l'affirmation que l'on trouve au premier chapitre de la Genèse, à savoir que Dieu fit l'homme à son image et à sa ressemblance, c'est-à-dire, en tant que réflexion et représentant, elle soutient que l'homme n'a jamais perdu son moi primitif en tant que réflexion de Dieu, le bien infini; et qu'en conséquence, toutes les prétentions concernant l'homme qui le représentent comme mortel imparfait, malade et pécheur sont erronées, des faussetés, qu'il faut corriger par l'acquisition des faits du vrai être de l'homme. C'est de cette manière que l'on parvient à l'autorité.

Voici donc le remède. En apprenant la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme, en acquérant la compréhension spirituelle, on est armé de l'autorité nécessaire pour réfuter les prétentions de l'erreur et les détruire. La compréhension spirituelle—non la simple croyance, mais la connaissance exacte et scientifique, la connaissance qui est la Science divine—constitue l'autorité qui détruit toutes les prétentions du mal.

L'exemple d'un problème de mathématiques, bien que familier à tous, est peut-être le plus efficace, puisqu'il fait partie de l'expérience de chacun. Le problème, dans la solution duquel une erreur s'est glissée, n'est pas résolu correctement. On n'a trouvé pas la réponse en ayant recours à des procédés erronés; mais en découvrant l'erreur et en la corrigeant par l'application judicieuse de la loi mathématique, on en trouve la solution exacte. L'autorité se trouve dans les règles des mathématiques; et la réponse exacte est la preuve de leur application rigoureuse. De même, c'est par l'application de la compréhension spirituelle, de la connaissance de la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme, aux croyances erronées, manifestées extérieurement, qu'on guérit la maladie et la souffrance; et ceux qui en sont témoins reconnaissent et proclament l'autorité du destructeur du mal. Tout en raisonnant sur la force de l'Esprit, à la page 393 de Science et Santé, Mrs. Eddy dit: "L'Entendement est maître des sens corporels, et peut vaincre la maladie, le péché et la mort. Exercez cette autorité que Dieu a donnée. Prenez possession de votre corps, et dominez-en la sensation et l'action. Elevez-vous dans la force de l'Esprit pour résister à tout ce qui est disséminable au bien. Dieu en rendra l'homme capable, et rien ne saurait invalider les facultés et le pouvoir dont l'homme est divinement doué."

Authority

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FAMILIAR picture appearing frequently in advertisements for courses in business and scientific training represents a stalwart young man, keen-eyed and impressive in bearing, standing before a group of men, the directors of a large business enterprise, who are listening intently to his words, which apparently he utters with authority. Because of his intimate and expert knowledge of his business or profession, they look to him for definite and reliable information. His statements to them are authoritative, because they believe that through both training and experience he knows his subject. His words have weight, and their decisions are based largely upon his recommendations.

Whenever one speaks from demonstrated knowledge, his authority is accepted, and his words wield an influence accordingly. The greatest example of this is Christ Jesus, of whom it is said that, having delivered that grandest of all religious pronouncements, the Sermon on the Mount, "the people were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes,"—that is, not as one possessed merely of the letter of religion. His hearers earnestly sought in him the assurance born of understanding, which gave to his words the unmistakable ring of truth. It is interesting to note that in the gospel narrative as related in Matthew, it is stated that, following the close of the Sermon, he came down from the mount and healed many who were diseased. Was not this a most practical object lesson in proof of the truth of his teachings? How else could he have so emphatically demonstrated the truth of what he taught, and of his relation with the Father, as by destroying the manifestation of error which confronted him in the form of disease? This was positive proof of his authority.

Inevitably, it seems, one will inquire: What was the source of this extraordinary power with which Jesus was so wonderfully endowed? Is it available to mortals at present? How may it be obtained? These are the questions which Christian Science is answering today for multitudes of people, answering not only in words but in actual works, in proof of the authority of its teachings. On page 315 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "Jesus' spiritual origin and understanding enabled him to demonstrate the facts of being,—to prove irrefutably how spiritual Truth destroys material error, heals sickness, and overcomes death." And while Christian Science recognizes that Jesus more fully expressed the Christ, the healing Truth, than any other personality, it inevitably holds that through the gaining of spiritual understanding, the works of the Nazarene may be repeated.

Moreover, Christian Science goes farther.

Bookology

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Books should never be dusted—
(By those who do not love them.)
Books should never be borrowed—
(By those who cannot return them.)
Books should never be lent—
(Unless the owner's name is clearly written inside.)
And the owner
Is pretty sure
Of getting them back
In good condition.)

But—
Books should be borrowed and loved and dusted
And lent and loved and lived in
And read inside out
And back again
And loved
And shared with one's friends
(And counted among them.)
All the same.
Margaret Lloyd.

Longfellow's Place

His poetry is really American only in its themes. He cared little for the prosaic, bustling life of his native land; his heart was elsewhere. None of our writers traveled so little in their own country; aside from one trip to Washington he never got further west than New York. He looked eastward rather than westward; the study in the Old Craigie House had only eastern windows. The burning problems, the fiery struggle of the forties and fifties really bored him at times. "Dined with Agassiz to meet Emerson and others," he writes in his journal in that tumultuous year 1856, "I was amused and annoyed to see how soon the conversation drifted off into politics. It was not till after dinner in the library, that we got upon anything really interesting."

Longfellow's place is secure. He will be our beloved poet, just as Whitman and Jean Paul are beloved. But his influence upon the future cannot be a large one.—Fred Lewis Pattee, in "Sidelights on American Literature."

Eager Spring

Whirl, snow, on the blackbird's chatter:
You will not hinder his song to come.
East wind, sleepless, you cannot start—
Quince-bud, almond-bud,
Little grape-hyacinth's
Clustering brood.
Nor unfurl the tips of the plum.
No half-born stalk of a lily stops:
There is sap in the storm-torn bush;
And, ruffled by gusts in a snow-blurred cope,
"Pity to wait!" sings a thrush.
—Gordon Bottomley.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1923

EDITORIALS

WHETHER or not China's faltering government is to continue to operate on foreign collected and foreign

Peking and the Chinese Bandits

attention of the Chinese themselves. Such well-organized bandits as those who now are holding foreigners for ransom in the hills near Lincheng doubtless have other purposes than banditry behind their actions. Whatever else they seek to do, they have brought out beyond dispute the utter weakness of China's national government.

It has long been known, but never before so clearly demonstrated, that the national government, located in Peking, has little power beyond the environs of the capital city. Outside the Peking wall the forces of disunion hold sway, and the rival tuchuns of eighteen rival provinces dispute and quarrel, wage war, make peace (this last infrequently), levy taxes as suits their will, in short, make merry to the public's loss, and ever and anon turn bandit for its robbing. A national government of serious strength is most undesirable for the tuchun.

Meantime, the authorities in Peking make frantic effort to atone for the misdeeds of the traitorous and unreachable tuchuns. Unbenefited by provincial taxes, the national government none the less is called upon to pay for provincial mismanagement and trespass. This it does, when it pays at all, by drawing upon three sources of income guaranteed by the efficiency of foreign collectors. The custom duties are collected by a foreign-managed organization, nominally under Chinese employ, but really acting as a trustee for the service of foreign debt. The national salt monopoly, likewise, is partially under foreign control, and for the same reason. The railways, in different degrees, are subject to foreign supervision.

The revenue from these three sources, however, is scarcely sufficient to provide for the daily running expenses of the Administration, to say nothing of provision for public works and for national education. Government employees and teachers in government schools are in a sorry plight. Loyalty, alone, keeps them at their posts, for buildings are falling into disrepair, and salary payments, in many cases, are long overdue.

Meantime, the government indebtedness mounts higher and higher. It has reached, at the present time, approximately \$797,000,000, and even interest payments cannot be met. Each succeeding ministry is besieged by an army of creditors who, although they must have abandoned hope of collection, nevertheless remain on hand for the gathering of the spoils in the event of a general collapse.

There are remedies without number and sound advice without end. It is generally conceded that a foreign loan of sufficient size firmly to establish the present Government, pay off the soldiers and stabilize the Nation's finances, if such a loan were administered under foreign supervision, would furnish the most certain remedy. At the present moment, however, the most hopeful sign is the activity of the Chinese chambers of commerce in behalf of the country's salvation.

Commerce and industry in China are organized down to the humblest trade and in the most remote village. If it once becomes apparent that the domestic commerce of China is seriously threatened by continued disorders, then the frugality of the average Chinese, expressed through these organizations, may prove a force sufficient to establish normal conditions. There are over 800 Chinese chambers of commerce, representing 230,000 Chinese firms. They are quasi-governmental in organization and act as mediators between the small producer of the interior and the city purchaser, and between the Government's Ministry of Commerce and similar departments in each province. The entire organization is united in the National Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai.

Frequently, in local communities, the chamber of commerce has been able to negotiate with bandit bands and restore order in robber-ridden territories. It was through the co-operation of these commercial organizations throughout the country that the Japanese boycott of 1920 was made effective. It is possible that, at the present time, the Chinese business man, seeing on the horizon increased taxation and decreased business activity because of domestic disorders, will take the situation in hand and bring about its solution. Certainly, the basis for foreign assistance can only be found in the demonstrated efforts of the Chinese to help themselves.

SELDOM in the history of the United States have conditions combined to make so vitally important to the people of the Nation and of the world at large the issues and results of a general election as in the forthcoming campaign, already begun, for the choice of federal legislators and a Chief Executive in 1924. Everywhere is heard the demand for a more

Senator Walsh's Successor

truly representative Congress. The people complain that the progressive element of the electorate lacks that expression to which it is entitled in the consideration and enactment of national laws. It sometimes is made to appear that states normally in one political column are represented by senators whose allegiance has been given to the opposing party, and that not infrequently leaders of factions within a party attain a status of dictatorship in which they, perhaps with some right, claim to represent the rank and file of that party.

The people of Massachusetts, at the next election, will choose a successor to David I. Walsh, Democrat, junior

Senator from that State. They will be given the opportunity, as they were privileged in the campaign last year to express their wishes in the contest which resulted in the re-election of Senator Lodge, to vote, both in the primary and at the polls in November, thus recording their choice. But although it became apparent early in the movement which resulted in Senator Lodge's re-election that there was strong popular opposition to his return to the Senate, both on account of his stand against the League of Nations and his hostility to prohibition enforcement, this opposition could not, apparently, be vigorously expressed, even in the primary, without the Republican voters subjecting themselves to what they had been taught to regard as the taint of irregularity.

Now it is apparent that the same tactics will be employed by his partisans to bring about, if possible, the re-election of Senator Walsh next year. It is not true that his record in the Senate justifies indorsement by the so-called regular Democratic Party leadership. Elected on a platform pledging him to support the declared Wilson policies, he voted against the ratification of the Peace Treaty with its League of Nations Covenant. He has offended the sentiment within his own party which approves the strict enforcement of the law designed to make effective the terms of the Eighteenth Amendment. He must stand for re-election upon this record, and it is the duty of all voters in Massachusetts, no matter what their party affiliations, to take due notice.

The call to action is as clear in other states as in Massachusetts. At least two vital issues are presented. No assumed pledge of "regularity" should stand in the way of the voter's individual duty. The mistake too often made has been the granting, at least tacitly, of permission to the self-constituted party leaders to dictate or to limit the choice of the electors. They will demand this privilege in the campaign for which preparations are now being made, and will assert it in the absence of courageous opposition. One-third of the membership of the United States Senate will be elected next year, and it remains with the people, the men and women of the Nation, to see to it that those chosen are representative of their wishes. The definite declaration which can be made in this solemn referendum may serve as the controlling influence in determining the establishment of progressive national and international policies.

AN OUTSTANDING fact concerning the great peasant class in Spain is that it is living in the past, so far, at

Spain in Difficulties

least, as agricultural methods are concerned. And, it must be remembered, about 12,000,000 of the Nation's 21,000,000 people are engaged in farming, and constitute as a result more or less of a dependent class. These people have lived, for years, as it were, in the suburbs of civilization, so far as the advanced methods of the modern world are concerned, and have not really attempted to adjust themselves to the conditions surrounding them. Or rather, perhaps, it should be said they have not had the opportunity to adjust themselves, to become acquainted with the benefits of the new methods of agriculture, and consequently they have failed to keep pace with the rest of the world.

From the standpoint of this basic state of affairs, Courtenay Dekalb, who during the war spent considerable time in Spain investigating conditions in that country for the Government of the United States, has written to the Manufacturers' Record an analysis of what he speaks of as the critical plight of the industrial life of Spain, an analysis which contains statements that will be a surprise to many. In it he speaks stirringly of the stagnation of thought and endeavor manifested in the great mass of uneducated Spain, and asks the question: "What is this vast horde to do?" The pay, he urges, received by these individuals for effort put forth is based on the value of the product delivered, "and the product per man is too small to enable him to eat."

Mr. Dekalb proposes as a remedy wholesale emigration to the Spanish colonies, but acknowledges the difficulties facing such a solution because of the fact that it is just this very class of people who are the hardest to persuade when it comes to deciding upon the taking of such a radical step as this would involve. Hence, it is a difficult time through which Spain is passing. Of themselves, these individuals are estimable people, but they are crushed beneath a load which seems almost too heavy for them. The price of wheat, for instance, in Spain is still higher than in 1917, and 50 per cent higher than in 1914, which means that wheat cannot be grown in that country in competition with North and South America. That is to say, the price of imported wheat is so low, in comparison, that the cost of Spanish wheat raised in the old crude way, which is the only way these peasants understand, is too high to compete. Is it any wonder that there is constantly in evidence in Spain an undercurrent of discontent which threatens at times violently to disturb the peace?

RARELY has an aroused public sentiment been more quickly reflected in official action than in the decision of Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior in President Harding's Cabinet, to call to his aid the advice of a representative Advisory Council in an effort to work out a comprehensive plan for the protection of the rights of American Indians who are the wards of the Government. Incidentally the invitation to those who are asked to participate in the deliberations of the council is a tacit admission that the methods now pursued are defensible only as they assure to the Indians that protection which is vouchsafed to them by the terms of existing treaties and by good conscience and common justice.

Those officially charged with the conduct of Indian affairs in the departments and bureaux at Washington have long been aware of the criticism which has been

directed against them by persons entirely familiar with the actual results of their administrative policies. From time to time there have been made quite convincing and apparently logical defenses of the methods which have been declared necessary because of the peculiarly difficult problems to be met and solved. But despite these defenses there has persisted a criticism which the public has been convinced was not selfishly inspired. In the columns of this paper within recent months there have appeared what have seemed to be unanswerable citations of the manner in which the interests of the Indians are handled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and its authorized agents in many parts of the United States.

Even among those organizations which have been formed with the avowed purpose of protecting Indian rights, there has persisted a conflict regarding means and methods. It is undeniable that those comprising these voluntary associations have at all times had at heart what they regarded as the welfare of the people in whose behalf they are working, but their differences of viewpoint have served to lessen the effectiveness which unified effort might assure. Evidently it is the desire of Secretary Work to construct, by the aid of those called to his Advisory Council, a comprehensive, sane, and progressive program. Many new problems have arisen within recent years. These have to do with the material well-being of the wards, as well as with their education and the protection of their customs, religious and otherwise. It may not be that the white people of the United States owe any particular debt of gratitude to the Indians, but it is true that they do owe a present responsibility which cannot be avoided. The first duty is to desist from further exploitation of the Indians to their disadvantage, morally or materially. The need now is to find ways to assure this, while at the same time safeguarding them in the full enjoyment of those inalienable privileges which are the boasted heritage of all Americans.

THERE is cause for rejoicing in the statement made on the authority of the National Conference of Social

Relieving Involuntary Poverty

Work that in the last half-century the gains which have been made in the battle against poverty have been great. This conference, by the way, is meeting for its fiftieth annual session in Washington from May 16 to 23, and at that time from 3000 to

5000 delegates from the United States, Canada, Europe, and Central and South American countries are expected to be in attendance. The aim of the conference is, in brief, to relieve involuntary poverty, and to correct or punish willful voluntary indigence. The definition of poverty has been changed of late years, for today, though a man may be poor, he not only has more of the necessities of existence, but higher ideals than half a century ago. It is taken more for granted that the poor are entitled to expect more or less normal, though not extravagant, living conditions. Educational facilities are beyond comparison better. A right proportion of leisure, with the chance to make proper use thereof, is everywhere afforded. And what is far more worth while, it is becoming recognized that opportunity is every man's birthright, his prerogative. Limitation of resources may hamper, but it is not an insuperable obstacle. The poor man of today is surrounded with possibilities for self-advancement which half a century ago were hardly even dreamed about.

As a speaker, David S. Hanchett, stated in an address before the delegates to the meeting of the conference held in Providence, R. I., last year, one of the most optimistic signs in American industry is the demand of the worker for education. It is proper that the worker should obtain his rightful privileges and prerogatives, and the fact that the laboring man is coming to appreciate that he is entitled to the same educational opportunities as others who happen to be more wealthy is a promising indication. This means, as the ideal becomes better realized, that working men and women will come to enjoy freer and fuller lives than they have ever known before, and with this will come a larger outlook for the entire Nation and indirectly for the world.

Editorial Notes

AS THE day of the practical airplane for the ordinary individual comes nearer, it is interesting to note the points which are suggesting themselves to those making a study of the necessities of the light airplane situation. For example, one of the conditions which may be imposed in the competition for which the Duke of Sutherland, Undersecretary of State for Air, has offered a prize of £500, is the ability for the machine to be transported a mile by two persons within three hours, the test to include getting out of a field through the ordinary field gate and traveling along an average country road. One can recall a cartoon which was published in Punch when automobiles first came into vogue. It showed a farmer looking somewhat skeptically at a chauffeur pushing a car along to the nearest repair shop, and had the caption, "Ah, now I see why they call them fellows 'shovvers.'"

IN HIS column of "Broadcasts," contributed to the Boston Evening Transcript, J. H. S. included a few days ago such a delightful bit of good-natured satire under the caption, "Our Debt to the Doctors," that it merits reproduction. It reads in part:

A correspondent of a medical journal very recently indeed told the world that when your memory becomes keen that's a sign that you are not well. And with perfect gravity we are informed that "a sudden desire to 'cut down expenses,' to save on trivial things, is equally significant of a physical condition that needs medical attention."

J. H. S. tells his readers that no sooner had he read this than he countermanded an order for a set of pearl shirt studs and has felt better from that minute. Many others doubtless would find the same benefits accruing from a similar course of action.

Deutschland, 1923

"ROTTERDAM to Berlin" sounds simple enough, but owing to the Ruhr occupation and consequent shortage and rearrangement of trains, the journey is no longer so simple or certain as it formerly was. Will the train get beyond a certain junction? Must we change there? When will we arrive in Berlin? All these are questions to which doubtful answers are given.

Berlin! One of the first individuals encountered upon leaving the station was a crippled former soldier who begged for alms. The thought immediately occurred, why was he crippled? What caused the Great War? Yes, who or what nation was mainly instrumental in involving Europe, and ultimately America, in that world conflict? In Germany that question is answered emphatically one way. Out of Germany the answer is the diametrically opposite.

Berlin is the Berlin of former times but without the former evidence of Prussian militarism. The clanking spurs, the monocled officers with tight-fitting tunics and high collars are no longer seen. Unter den Linden and the Friedrichstrasse are still thronged with people, but the smart uniforms are no more there. The hotels are the same hotels of pre-war days, but the merry crowds that visit them are of a different "timbre." The nouveaux riches, and others with millions of marks to spend, frequent the lounges and dancing rooms. Many of them, indeed, take lessons to make sure they do the right thing. But, then, the lessons are not always successful, and visitors who dine in these hotels today are soon aware of it.

Hotels! But why that ubiquitous, clearly printed notice that neither French nor Belgians will be given board or lodging? Whose fault is that, that is the question today. Again, why those notices in so many shop windows, "French and Belgians need not apply, for they will not be served"?

The situation in Germany presents to the man or woman in touch with the world a grave problem. Life in Germany today, for the average German, presents almost insurmountable difficulties. Prices are staggering, milk is scarce, and butter beyond the reach of the pockets of many.

Discussing the underfed condition of so large a proportion of the population; the fact that parents are no longer able to provide the necessary stationery and books for their children to use at school; the fact that at least one professor waits until nightfall and then begs upon the streets in the hope of collecting enough money to obtain the bare necessities of life; the absence of evidence of what is so frequently described as "the well-to-do class," a German acquaintance vouchsafed the explanation: "Germany is being maltreated; demands are made upon her which she can never fulfill; the outrageous behavior of France is bringing this about." "Had Germany nothing to do with the origin of the war?" it was asked. The prompt reply was, "Germany was always a peace-loving nation and her government did everything up to the very last with a view to maintaining the peace of the world." A silence ensued.

With a view to letting in some light on this great question, the acquaintance was asked if a prisoner surrounded by the twenty-foot walls of a jail, and consequently unable to look out on the world, and receiving only what the jailers were willing to tell him or to supply by way of literature, could be said to have a world-wide or impartial view of international politics. No! That, then, is the situation in which Germany finds itself. Since the commencement of the war the German people have not known what the other nations have thought or said, nor have they known anything beyond what their own government has so carefully instilled into them or published.

"Did you know," it was asked, "that it is said that certain leading lights of the German Government have carefully sent large sums of money out of the country with the object of preventing Germany from being able to fulfill its obligations? If that is true or even partially true, is it just, is it reasonable or right?" A ready answer in the negative was the reply. "Why not, then, make inquiries and verify such a statement, and, if true, publish it broadcast and so enable the people to awaken and learn to recognize the facts? Thus they would be enabled to do what they surely must want to do, namely, 'play the game' and fulfill their obligations, at least in so far as it is now possible."

Why are the people, especially what might be termed the middle classes, unable to obtain the necessary food for nourishment? Because of the unprecedented depreciation of the mark. Has the Government done anything to prevent it? A certain Government official once actually stated in the presence of the writer, that while the Government did not bring about the situation it had done nothing definite to improve it.

We reap what we sow. Wrong reaps wrong. There is the well-known story of the Irish regiment in which Pat was always out of step. When rebuked he insisted on the fact that the whole regiment was wrong but that he was right. Today many Germans reason in the same manner. Can all the world be wrong and only Germany right?

One who visits Germany today for the first time since the outbreak of war realizes only too clearly the fact that the people are deceived. They have, in a measure, wrenched themselves free from the heel of Prussian militarism, but generations of education under such a regime have apparently left a mark which cannot be removed in a moment.

Germany feels misused, abused, argues that it is maltreated—in short, an injured saint. Once more, can all the world be wrong and only Germany right? No part of the world really wishes to destroy Germany. The world cannot carry on satisfactorily until Germany is restored to its proper place. Again, however, the world cannot carry on if the Germany of former times is restored. That cannot be. "Deutschland ueber alles," a fine sounding theme, indeed. But why Deutschland, asks the visitor? Today, is not the spirit of co-operation and democracy abroad? The days of oppression and mechanical obedience to the autocratic dictates of potentates and parties are past. The Germany of today, with its glorious forests, hills, and scenery, is the Germany of years ago; but the people are, an impartial onlooker would surely say, deceived.

All lovers of that great and beautiful country are longing for the awakening of its people to the facts. Detailed discussions of statements or doings of political parties or premiers will not help. The past is gone. We can work but in the present. The suffering of the people, the lack of this commodity or that, the wrecking of industries through occupied regions and the general upheaval of the business world can all be corrected, and can only be corrected, by a right concept of the situation as it actually is, and by a willingness among the nations to come together, and work together, to be honest and recognize that at this hour, when means of communication are so simple and equally rapid, the welfare of the one depends upon the welfare of them all.

Can all the world be wrong, and only Germany right?